State Library

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 15, 1859. [NO. 2202.]

PRINTDE EVERY MONDAY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

The Farmers in 1859.—Advices from all quarters of the Union where the cereals constitute the staples of agricultural production, leave no room to question the fact that the recent harvest has proved more than usually abundant. With the exception of some few localities—chiefly in the mountain districts of Virginia and Western New York, the yield of wheat is not only large, but what is no less important, has been secured in excellent condition, the weather having proved highly favorable, while the maize still on the ground bids fair to make a rich addition to the farmer's resources.

It happens, providentially, too, that the earth has been most exuberant at the West, where a good harvest was chiefly needed. For three successive seasons, the fertile Valley of the Mississippi had sparingly responded to the efforts of the husbandman. Drought and rain, both in excess, alternately afflicted the prairies, until even the hardy population of the Western States had begun to despair of their future. Debt was pressing heavily upon them, and they could see no escape from financial ruin. Now, however, relief has come in the most beneficent form—that of a harvest rich almost beyond precedent.

But although in this respect their hopes are more than fulfilled, it is not to be disguised that in regard to the probable prices to be received for their crop, they are experiencing a heavy disappointment. The European War, by the sudden impulse it communicated to the market for breadstuffs, has raised the expectations of the farmers to a very high pitch. What the War so suddenly did, the Peace has just as suddenly undone. The effect of these anticipations, now proved delusive, can scarcely fail to prove injurious. It will naturally though very unreasonably operate to keep back the grain which should come to the sea-board marts at the earliest day.—*N. Y. Times.*

Revolutionary Soldiers.—The pension agents in North Carolina report the death of one revolutionary soldier and pensioner for the half year ending June 30, 1859, viz: John Hammond of Robeson county.

The following is a list of revolutionary soldiers on the rolls of the States of Georgia and Alabama who are regularly receiving their pensions, and their age in 1859:

Name.	County residence.	Age.
GEORGIA.		
Micajah Brooks	Polk	98 years.
William Coggin	Gordon	104 years.
John Hames, sen.	Murray	107 years.
John McMillan	Habersham	99 years.
John Nicholson	Union	96 years.
ALABAMA.		
Reuben Stevens	Chambers	97 years.

The Roll of Honor.—The following is a list of all the revolutionary soldiers in Ohio who are pensioners, with their age in 1859:

Amariah Crandall, Lake county, 98 years; Jarad Farrand, Cuyahoga county, 95 years; William Jones, Clermont county, 98 years; Adam Link, Crawford county, 99 years, James McDermott, Richland county, 101 years; John Strait, Galia county, 101 years; Samuel Sanford, Portage county, 93 years; Carey Toney, Preble county, 98 years.

Labor.—Daily occupation without excessive severity, during the secular week, with every seventh day of that entire change of thoughts and duties suited to the sacred hours, will lead to the longest life of which our decaying nature is capable. The outcry which has been made in this country, of late years, against *overwork*, we believe has no foundation in reality. There may be undue excitement connected with both mental and bodily employments brought about by a disposition to rash adventures, speculations, and too much haste to be rich. But of downright honest work in either department, we have little fear; and often wish that there were more of it, instead of less. Care is wearing, but labor is healthful, and idleness is worse for either body or mind than both care and labor together. A very active industrious man, who accomplishes a large amount of both mental and physical labor, still in the enjoyment of vigorous health, was told by an idle neighbor that he would "work himself to death." He replied, "I never knew but one man who literally worked himself to death, and he died at the age of one hundred and two."—*Jour. of Com.*

One Hundred and Twenty miles of Grain.—The ride by daylight through the central portion of Illinois is at all times interesting, but at this particular season of the year it is doubly so. The wheat harvest is now in full blast, and one sees scarcely any thing, from Chicago to this point, (120 miles), but one wide wilderness of golden grain, mingled with equally extensive fields of waving corn. As I wrote from Chicago, the harvest is immense, and the quality unprecedented. In this section the new spring wheat will compare favorably with the best qualities of Wisconsin white winter, and is estimated to weigh 62 lbs. to the bushel. The average yield throughout the State will not be less than 15 bushels per acre, and by many is thought to be as high as twenty.—*Illinois Letter.*

Improvement in Ireland.—The Earl of Carlisle, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, recently made a speech in Dublin, in which he referred to the improved condition of Ireland. He said that the eye now meets on all sides with fields teeming with abundance, and that crime is daily diminishing throughout the country. The tide of emigration is checked, and prosperity is beginning to prevail. This must be gratifying to the natives of Ireland at home and abroad.

THE PEACE IN EUROPE.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

PARIS, July 21, 1859.

The Peace does not grow in public favor. The feeling of the people is one of profound disappointment and discontent. Their hopes as the war went on rose higher and higher. The brilliant victories which crowned every step of the French army roused the sentiment of military glory—always strong in a Frenchman's breast,—to the highest point of enthusiasm. The great mass of the people—resolute and zealous always in their love of freedom—exulted to see France again leading the van of Liberalism in Europe, and looked for nothing less than the utter abasement of Austria and the supremacy of substantial Democracy in the Italian States. Louis Napoleon, for the first time, began to be positively and thoroughly popular at home—and this popularity increased just in proportion to the degree in which he was distrusted and feared abroad. The French people were prepared to see this war carried on to the "bitter end." They were ready for all the chances and all the sacrifices which it might involve. They did not, as a general thing, credit the danger of its extension to the rest of Europe; but even if that had been certain I think they would not have shrank from it, but would have preferred such a result to the peace that has been concluded. Their hopes have been blasted; their faith in the Emperor's cold, resolute determination to accomplish whatever he undertakes, has been shaken; their hatred of Austria, and their thirst for its disgrace, have not been gratified, and they feel that *their* sentiments and wishes, which seemed to weigh so much at the outset, have been in the final adjustment utterly disregarded.

This is the feeling of the day. Yet it is not quite certain that public sentiment would have been so strong in support of the war, under all contingencies, if the war had been actually continued. The best possible apology for the peace is contained in the Emperor's speech to the *Corps D'Etat.* [Published in last Thursday's Observer.] It was short, but most comprehensive in its terms, and thoroughly elevated and statesmanlike in its tone. It will not satisfy the Italians—for gratitude with them is rather a lively sense of favors *expected*, than a proper appreciation of benefits already conferred. Napoleon certainly incurred a great responsibility, and assumed very grave duties, when he aroused the hopes of Italy, and promised so positively that she should be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. The Italians everywhere were stimulated to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, by prospects which so far transcended their warmest hopes, and promised to realize the fondest dreams of their noblest patriots. The peace came upon them like a thunder-clap. It crushed their hopes and bruised their hearts; and it is not at all strange that their first feelings should have been those of bitter indignation.

But the Italians owe it to themselves to remember that they had no claims upon France,—that her intervention on their behalf savored much more of disinterestedness than nations generally are expected to show, and that the peace, imperfect as it is, has nevertheless immensely improved their political condition. They have a *Confederation*, which they have always regarded as the indispensable beginning and basis of national life and unity. Austria no longer *rules* over any part of Italy;—and in the affairs of the Peninsula she has only the influence of one among half-a-dozen States. She will be held in constant and effective check by the other Powers, and will be utterly powerless in the internal government of everything beyond her own provinces. All the Governments will find themselves under what the Emperor strongly styles the "imperious necessity" of making thorough and salutary reforms in their internal affairs,—even the Pope will find himself placed under new and strong restraint. If the Italians are wise they can make this arrangement the beginning of a new nationality which will fulfil their highest aspirations. If they take counsel of their passions, as they are very likely to do, they may plunge their country still deeper in anarchy and misrule.

There is no doubt that the popular commotion of Italy—the revolts in the Papal States, the disturbances in Tuscany, the impending insurrection in Hungary, and the general movements of revolution everywhere, constituted the most formidable obstacle to the prosecution of the war, and decided Napoleon to stop short in his career and make peace. Prussia would unquestionably have joined Austria if internal revolutions had threatened her *existence*,—and Russia could not possibly have taken part against Germany if the contest had assumed that shape. France would thus have been left alone,—with no ally but Revolution,—and the war then would have become a second edition of that waged by the first Napoleon. I think public men throughout Europe will agree that Louis Napoleon judged wisely in saying that the results to be obtained would not warrant the hazards of such a contest; that the interest of France did not warrant it and that duty to his own country and to the world required him to forbear. * * * The agitations to which this war gives rise are but just commencing:—and very grave and serious difficulties remain to be encountered. You will see that there is to be no general European Congress—at least not for the present,—but that France, Austria and Sardinia, as they made the war alone, and restored peace alone, have also taken into their own hands the management of Italian affairs. Plenipotentiaries have already been appointed, who are soon to meet at Zurich for the discussion of these important points. They will have very grave topics before them. Louis Napoleon cannot ignore the state of public feeling in Italy, nor will Victor Emanuel find his interest, as the actual head of the new Confederacy, in restoring the absolutism of the Duchies, in augmenting the temporal power of the Pope, or in disregarding the just expectations of the Italian people. Both these Powers are very thoroughly committed to a liberal and a just policy, and cannot fail to insist upon such an organization of Italy as shall consult the national hopes of her people. Austria, moreover, has now no special interest in crushing these hopes, and will not be likely to offer any very strenuous opposition to whatever the French Emperor may consider essential. There is good ground to hope, therefore, that the meeting at Zurich may place Italy upon a more satisfactory basis than the peace of Villafranca has hitherto promised. If it fails in this, we must expect new popular commotions in Italy, —new revolts against their rulers,—new interventions, and possibly a new war.

Monument to the Forefathers of New England.—On Tuesday last the corner stone was laid of the great monument at Plymouth to the Pilgrim Fathers. The occasion drew together an unusually large assemblage, and twenty five hundred persons sat down to the banquet.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1859.

THE ELECTION.—The miscarriage of a letter prevented the announcement in the last Observer, with absolute certainty, that Mr. Smith had beaten Dr. Shaw in the North-Eastern District. Our arrangements for news had been so complete that we hoped to have announced the result in every District. But we did very well as it was, and are not disposed to complain of receiving good news in broken doses. Our readers were not left in the dark however. A slip from this office, issued early on Tuesday morning, carried tidings of the great triumph in the First District to every point that could be reached in that large section dependent upon this place for early news.

The delegation in the next Congress will stand thus:—

1st District.	W. N. H. SMITH,	Whig.
2d "	THOMAS RUFFIN,	Democrat.
3d "	WARREN WINSLOW,	"
4th "	L. O'B BRANCH,	"
5th "	JOHN A. GILMER,	Whig.
6th "	JAMES M. LEACH,	Whig.
7th "	BURTON CRAIGE,	Democrat.
8th "	Z. B. VANCE,	Whig.

ANOTHER ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We owe our Whig friends in Anson an apology for an unfortunate blunder in part of our last issue. Making up the large mass of returns and reading proofs in great haste to save the Western mail, it escaped our attention that the 510 majority in Anson was credited to Mr. Craige instead of Gen. Walkup. The error was soon discovered and corrected, and it was with no little pleasure that we found our friends a thousand stronger than our types had made them.

Whilst on the subject of election returns, we desire also to acknowledge the courtesy of our friends of the Charlotte Democrat, the Iredell Express, the Salem Press, the Weldon Patriot and the Edenton Express, for favors in the way of extras, &c., by which we received early information of results in their sections.

THE VICTORS REJOICING.—The Edenton Express was highly delighted with the glorious victory in the First District. An extra from that office came to us with the good tidings, abounding in big letters and exclamation points, and calls for guns in all quantities. When the Express began its extra it seems to have been satisfied with 100 guns, but as county after county came in, its enthusiasm rose and the last allusion to guns was an exhortation to bring out ten thousand! The Washington Times is not much behind the Express. The Times is in another District but has a considerable interest in the First District, and closes its "Victory" Extra with a will. "Glory enough for one day, boys," says the Times. "Smith is elected by from 7 to 8 hundred votes, and the Editor of the N. C. Times, to-day, stands 60 feet taller than any man, living or dead! Hurrah for the Union!"

A SMALL VOTE.—A letter from a friend in Richmond County, received yesterday, suggests that the people of that county have become very tired of Democracy, [as in other parts of the State.] The writer says that he has never seen so little interest manifested in an election as in that of Thursday last. And as evidence of the fact he gives us the vote of Richmond County as returned to the Sheriff: For Winslow 92, for McDuffie 78! From three precincts in the county no returns were made to the Sheriff.

DEEP RIVER IRON.—A friend who is busily engaged in preparations for work in the Deep River region has presented us with a rod of iron, some three feet long and half an inch through, made from ore from the Tysor place on Deep River. This ore, he says, has been called magnetic, but it has been suggested, and he is inclined to think correctly, that it is Black Band debituminized, as the coal series in that vicinity has been much disturbed by an upheaval of trap. The ore from which the rod was made was taken from Deep River to New York by Robert Paton, Esq., and there made into iron. It was tested at the Government works at Brooklyn, and found to be of unusual toughness.

We understand that a forge for making blooms is in course of construction at the Tysor place and will be in operation in about two months.

THE DANVILLE CONNECTION.—The last Salem Press contains the proceedings of a meeting at Germanton recently to take measures for building the Dan River Coal Fields Road. It was resolved that Stokes will build so much of the Road as may be located in that county. And a committee consisting of Messrs. R. D. Golding, Joel F. Hill, W. A. Lash, C. H. Matthews, and J. W. Chambers, was appointed to correspond with the friends of the enterprise. Their conferences, we suppose, have resulted in the following card, which we find in the Winston Sentinel of the 5th inst:

"A meeting will be held at the Blue Sulphur Spring near Leaksville, in Rockingham county, on Saturday, the 13th of August; Another at Madison, on the 15th; Another at Walnut Cove, on the 16th, and another at Germanton, on the 17th of August,—all for the purpose of obtaining Stock to the Dan River & Coal Field Railroad. Messrs. John H. Dillard and Thos. Settle have promised to attend said meetings, and perhaps others who are informed on the subject will be there. All who feel an interest in the work are invited to attend. It is expected to have the 5 per cent. of the amount of Stock subscribed, paid in at the time, that the Company may be organized as soon as possible."

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,684,583 bales, against 3,058,734 bales last year. Increase 625,849 bales.

THE RETURNS.—The Sheriffs of the several counties meet to-day at some point in each District (Elizabeth in this District) to compare returns. In a few days then we shall have and will publish the official vote in each District. There is so much curiosity, however, among our Whig friends to have the particulars as far as known—and it has not been often of late years that they have manifested such curiosity—that we annex the returns received from the contested Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

Smith's Majorities.		*Shaw's Majorities.*	
Tyrrell,	275	Halifax,	194
Washington,	216	Northampton,	159
Bertie,	157	Martin,	398
Hertford,	187	Currituck,	400
Gates,	45		
Chowan,	8		1151
Perquimons,	151		
Pasquotank,	275		
Camden,	423		
	1737		
	1151		
Smith's maj.	586		

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	1859.			1857.	
	WILLIAMS.	GILMER.	WADDELL.	WIL.	GIL.
Person, not heard from				560	277
Caswell,	836	183	5	694	155
Alamance,	679	576	2	796	495
Chatham,	852	983	47	1022	1012
Randolph,	427	1208	00	635	1067
Guilford,	468	2047	1	460	1563
Moore,	559	529	23	474	510
Montgomery,	178	686	1	204	613
	3999	6207	79	4845	5692
		3999			4845
Gilmer's maj.		2208			847

SIXTH DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

	1859.		1857.	
	SCALES.	LEACH.	SCALES.	PURYEAR.
Stokes,	773	517	768	453
Forsyth,	1061	955	1042	877
Rockingham,	1417	402	1401	382
Davidson,	793	1470	767	1037
Davie,	379	681	398	548
Yadkin,	697	932	668	842
Surry,	924	603	933	530
Iredell,	472	1583	393	1109
Alexander,		190 maj.	417	401
Ashe,		73 "	892	771
	6516	7406	7679	6950
		6516		
Leach's majority,		890		

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	CRAIGE.	WALKUP.
Mecklenburg,	777	411
Gaston,	702	96
Union,	664	353
Lincoln,	247 maj.	
Stanly,	68	771
Anson,	255	705
Rowan,	849	754
Cabarrus,		maj. 144
Catawba,	683	183
Cleveland, (not heard from.)		
	4245	3477
	3477	
Craige's maj.	768	

Four years ago Cleveland gave Mr. Craige 777 majority.

THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.—The only additional news we have from this District is from Wilkes. A friend sending us the returns from Yadkin and adjoining counties adds a postscript that Vance gains 123 votes in Wilkes.

COUNTY RETURNS.—*Letters to the Editors of the Observer, dated*

HUNTSVILLE, Aug. 6, 1859.

I herewith give you the official poll of Yadkin: Leach received 932 votes and Scales 697, an increase over Puryear's vote of 61. I learn that Davie has given Leach a majority of 302 votes. From all that we have learned from other counties, we believe that Leach is elected. We are much revived here in spirits, as we have had a fine rain after a long and serious drought.

MT. GILEAD, N. C., Aug. 6, 1859.

Messrs. Hale:—Gladly would I give you some election news, but living here, as I do, 15 miles South of the Court House, I can hear none myself. I have not heard an item since the evening of the election here, which is as follows:

	Gilmer.	Williams.
Zion,	72	1
Mt. Gilead,	109	29

Waddell was not voted for by any one at either place, and, I suppose, nowhere else in the County.

I suppose this news will have reached you before this does; as a gentleman who carried the returns from this precinct, promised to send all the news from Troy in time for the Observer of Monday, if possible. He said he was a Democrat, but a subscriber to the Observer, and usually got his earliest news from it.

CONRESSIONAL ELECTION IN STOKES.

	LEACH.	SCALES.
Danbury,	95	106
Germanton,	27	5
Lash's,	93	62
Wilson,	17	51
Spainhowers,	112	158
Boyles,	107	58
Jewels,	14	69
Smith's,	28	48
Hawkins,	12	139
Mitchels',	12	77
	517	773
		517
		256

The Germanton poll did not get to Danbury I am informed until after 4 o'clock; therefore, the Judges or Sheriff there ruled out this precinct, which will leave the votes, as will be reported by the Sheriff, for Leach 485, Scales 768—majority 283. Scales' majority before in this county was 315.

Rockingham, Leach gains 4 votes.

New Counterfeits.—Central Bank, Staunton, Va., 5's altered from a broken Tennessee Bank, viz: Battle of New Orleans, cattle on the right, female on vignette, 8 on left. Commercial Bank, Wilmington, N. C., 5's spurious. Vignette, Neptune in a shell, drawn by sea horses; "*five*" across the left end; a steamboat between signatures.

THE SLAVE TRADE AT THE NORTH.—A letter to the New York Times says that there are at this time two vessels fitting out at Salem, *Massachusetts*, for the slave trade on the coast of Africa. The principals in this affair are New York Merchants, who have forwarded to Salem $20,000 in specie as the pecuniary equipment of the vessels. This is not the first instance in the last three months, it is stated, of such an enterprise at Salem. The writer very correctly remarks that if the Government really wishes to stop this infamous trade it must look North as well as South, and to these small New England ports as well as to New York and New Orleans. There will be no difficulty, he says, in identifying the craft at Salem.

PROFITABLE SPEECH-MAKING.—The speeches of the Hon. Edward Everett for the past three years have yielded more than *ninety thousand dollars!* Of this amount about two-thirds has been contributed to the Mount Vernon fund, the remainder to other benevolent objects. To accomplish these great results Mr. Everett has travelled many thousand miles, defraying all his expenses from his private purse.

NED BRACE AT SCHOOL.—Judge Longstreet, the celebrated author of the "Georgia Scenes," is publishing in the "Southern Field and Fireside," Augusta, Geo., a story entitled "William Mitten," in which he relates his school-boy experience and adventures, at the school of the eminent Dr. Waddell, who educated so many of the great men of the South. The following are extracts from the story:

"Ned Brace had a pair of breeches which he called his *Monday morning breeches.* They were very full in the legs—trousers in fact. In their natural position, they hung tangent to the calves of his legs, or nearly so; but by catching them near the hips, and pulling them backward and a little upward, they pressed tight upon the shins, and swung entirely clear of the calves, by at least an inch. Ned had acquired such skill in directing the play of these trousers, that he had brought his calves through several penal Mondays almost, or entirely, intact. He knew the velocity of the switch, and he gave his twitch just at the instant of its reaching the leg; and at the crack, hands off! the pants were back to their place.

Ned stept into the ring, and received the first cut with his usual success. It was a clear flash. The Doctor, without pausing, went through the motions of the second, but arrested it in its descent, and saw, with a smile, the pants fly back to receive it. "I thought," said he, "that lick made a false report. How was that done, Neddy? You keep your hands a little too much akimbo for the occasion. Hands off, and fair play, Neddy! Big breeches are perfectly fair; but no pulling!" The remaining nine told (as an officer said of a park of artillery in battle,) "with beautiful effect."

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"What!" the reader may be disposed to ask, "did he (Dr. Waddell) ever whip grown up young men?" Not within our recollection, because we never knew but one who rendered himself liable to this kind of correction, and that one left the school in quick time after the commission of his offence; but tradition said that he had done that thing; and he used to flourish his hickory with graceful but terrific vigor of arm, when a little fretted with matters and things in general, and thunder forth, "I'll whip you, sirs, from Robert Pettigrew down to James Scriven, *inclusive.*" The first was the largest, the last the smallest student in the school."

More Blondinism.—M. Blondin has not ceased to astonish the people at Niagara Falls. Last Wednesday he surpassed all former exhibitions of his skill and his folly. The Buffalo Courier says that when about one quarter of the way across he stood on his head, holding the balance pole in his hands. A little further along he laid down on his back with apparent composure. When near the centre of the rope he tied his balance pole to the guy rope and navigated by means of his hands and feet, his body being in a state of "suspended animation" beneath. After proceeding some distance in this way he assumed a perpendicular position and returned for the balance pole and then walked on. Another feat which he performed was turning a sort of hand spring. Lying down on his back he extended the balance pole the length of his arm, and then threw his body over the pole, striking astride the rope. Without the pole he hung by one leg from the rope, and supported himself by one arm. During his passage he stood on his head several times and performed a variety of feats.

Deaths from Camphene.—According to a record of deaths, injuries, and conflagrations, resulting from the use of camphene and other burning fluids, kept by Mr. E. Meriam, of Brooklyn, since July 22, 1859, it appears that since that date the deaths from this cause have amounted to three hundred and seventy, and four hundred and seventy--seven persons injured, many of whom were not expected to survive the injuries they received. The losses by fire from these fluids he estimated at upwards of one millions of dollars. Mr. Meriam says that when the weather becomes hot, in summer, the danger in the use of burning fluids will increase. In the short term of thirty-six days within the present year he has recorded the death of nine persons by camphene and burning fluids

MARRIED,

In the Presbyterian Church in this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. A. Gilchrist, JAMES M. BAKER, Esq., of Lake City, Fla., and Miss FANNY P. GILCHRIST, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

In this vicinity, on yesterday, the 10th inst., by the Rev. A. Gilchrist, Mr. JOHN N. PRIOR and Miss HATTIE MARIA, daughter of Mr. Isaac I. Fonda, of the N. C. Arsenal.

In Sampson county, on the 4th inst., by Amos N. Hall, Esq., PHILLIP FAIRCLOTH to Miss JANE, daughter of Jonathan Hall, dec'd.

DIED,

In Richmond county, on the 4th inst., LILLIE, the infant daughter of O. H. and M. J. Dockery, aged 11 months and two days.

At Pittsborough, on the 7th inst., EMILY GUTHRIE COLTON, wife of James H. Colton.

In Chatham county, on the 18th ult., ROBERT BANKS, infant son of J. W. and Mary A. Farish, aged 1 year, 2 months and 14 days.

At the residence of her mother in Moore county, on the 3d June last, Mrs. CHRISTIAN McKEITHAN, consort of John McKeithan, and daughter of Daniel Patterson, dec'd.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., passed Farther Point, on the way to Quebec on Sunday last.

The Peace Conference.—Nothing of moment had transpired in regard to the conference at Zurich, nor is it known whether Sardinia would take part.

The Paris correspondent of the Times is informed that the English Government had offered to send a representative to the Congress, provided France disarmed; that the French Emperor agreed to do so, on condition that England did the same; that England consented on condition of a general disarmament by land and sea; that France will begin the movement, and that the English government is very well satisfied with the conduct of the French Emperor.

The Independence Belge gives a report that the proposition for a disarmament proceeded in the first instance from Napoleon.

The Italian Confederation.—The *Daily News* believes that, although the scheme of an Italian Confederation may not have been formally struck off the programme, it is not now insisted on by its author, and that little more will be heard of it.

Letters from Rome assert that the principle of an Italian Confederation had been accepted by the Pope; a majority of the Cardinals in Conference voted in favor of the Pope accepting the Presidency.

Italy.—In regard to Garibaldi's position, it is said that he was on the 15th summoned to Brescia by General Dellamarmora, with whom he had a long confidential interview; that he had a force of 12,000 men, which continued to increase; and that he expressed confidence in the King of Sardinia's not forsaking the national cause.

A letter from Milan says that Garibaldi was contemplating a move from the Alps to the Appennines—from Northern to Central Italy. Then there will be a gathering of about 50,000 volunteers in the Romagna and Garibaldi's corps joined to that of Mezzocapo will form an army capable of securing the independence of Central Italy at least against any Roman or Neapolitan force.

France and England.—It was vaguely rumored in Paris on the 25th, that Napoleon would visit London.

The London Post's Paris correspondent says there is the same disposition as ever in official quarters to assure England that the Emperor and his advisers consider the Anglo-French alliance now as ever necessary for the tranquillity and prosperity of Europe.

The Paris Moniteur of the 20th inst. says:

"It is endeavored in England to attribute to France the causes of the English national burdens, but the English people are deceived merely to further the national defences; the exaggeration of our armaments is to justify a considerable increase of the Budget for the army and navy. A comparison of the Budgets of England and France will show that these considerations have been erroneous. Since 1815 the army expenses of England have increased by two hundred million francs, making for 1860 a total of more than six hundred and fifty million francs, while the French army budget for 1860 does not exceed four hundred and sixty-three million. One therefore asks, whether it is to France and her extraordinary armaments, that the heavy burdens, which weigh on the English people are to be attributed, or whether those enormous expenses and taxes, which are the consequences of those burdens, must not be attributed to other reasons."

When this article in the Moniteur, taking exception to the Military and Naval Expenditure of England, became known at London, a fall of one-quarter occurred in Consols. From this there was no recovery, and the closing quotations were an eighth below Monday. In all the other markets a tendency to improvement was shown in the morning, followed by dullness in the afternoon.

The report of France being ready to disarm had a limited influence, the belief being that the Army would not tolerate such a step on an extensive scale.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Arabia, at Halifax on Tuesday, brings Liverpool news to the 30th ult.

Napoleon has decided to restore the French army and navy to a peace footing immediately. He is generally regarded as sincere, and desires to pacify his people. The Zurich conference has not yet been held.

The English ministry announced that England would not accept an invitation to take part in a European Congress until the result of the Zurich conference was known.

Presbyterian Progress in North Carolina.—Orange Presbytery has gained during the year only 272 new Members. This is an average of only 10 to each of the 28 ministers.

Fayetteville has gained 440 members an average of about 16 to each of the 28 ministers.

Concord has gained 429 members, an average of 10 to each of the 40 ministers.

The largest Presbytery in the church is Philadelphia, 8,676 communicants. Next is Concord 7,104; New York, 6,557; Huntington, 6156; New Brunswick, 5,849; Fayetteville, 4,971. Synod of North Carolina has the two largest Presbyteries in the South, and its smallest Presbytery, Orange, is inferior in numbers to only two, Lexington and South Carolina.—*N. C. Pres.*

We are pleased to learn that B. F. Grady, Jr., of Duplin County, N. Carolina, has been elected Professor of Mathematics in Austin College, Hendersonville, Texas. Mr. Grady is a graduate of the University of this State, where he was highly distinguished for his proficiency, especially in Mathematics, as well as for his gentlemanly deportment. We think the College has made a most excellent selection.—*Wil. Journal.*

Fruit.—The Fruit this year seems to be of extra quality, the peaches especially being remarkably fine; which fact we attribute to the growing interest which is being felt and manifested by our farmers on the subject of pomology. We can see no reason why the science of fruit-rearing can not be cultivated and turned to practical account as well in North Carolina as in any other State. While the eastern part of the Old North State is manifesting an interest in the cultivation of the Vine, (several species of which are indigenous to her soil,) the farmers of the West, with their excellent market facilities, should become generally practical pomologists, particularly for those kinds of fruit for which her soil seems especially adapted.—*Char. Dem.*

Sale of Land.—W. R. Myers, Esq., sold ten acres of land last week, in the neighborhood of Dr. Taylor's Tan Yard, for $100 per acre. Ten years ago, we learn the same land changed hands at $5 per acre.—*Char. Dem.*

THE PEACE.

Editorial correspondence of the Courier des Etats Unis.

From what I learn in well-informed quarters, I am led to believe that the thought of cutting short the war at the first favorable opportunity suggested itself to Napoleon the day after the battle of Magenta. In that day's work the Piedmontese army was charged with making a flank movement which ought to have cut in two the Austrian forces. The slowness with which the troops of Victor Emanuel crossed the Ticino caused this part of the plan to fail, and diminished the results of the victory. Napoleon III., they assure me, felt great dissatisfaction on this account, which was not diminished, but aggravated, by the tardy action of the Lombards. These people were very prodigal of acclamations and welcomes to their liberators. The nobility turned their palaces into hospitals, and women of the first families pressed to divide the care of the wounded with the Sisters of Charity; but the active and efficacious aid which France had a right to hope for, Lombardy entirely failed to give. Although more than a month elapsed between the freeing of the Milanese and the interview at Villafranca, Lombardy had not furnished four thousand men to the allied army. The insurrection, of which they said so much, from which they promised themselves so great relief, broke out here and there, in one village and then in another, but only on the steps of the retreating Austrians, and culminated in cries, illuminations and hanging out of banners. As to the appeal to arms, military organization, to effective co-operation in the work of freedom, nothing has been done, and they seemed to be making no preparations. One can see that inaction like this was not of a nature to encourage the French to push to an extreme the sacrifices which the Italian cause has already cost us. Circumstances elsewhere became such that the nonchalance of the people in acting for themselves might have brought about incalculable results. The attitude of Germany made a war on the Rhine more imminent every day. Without doubt in drawing the sword Napoleon III. foresaw this contingency, but he must have looked at it with the conviction that at a given day Italy would have been sufficient to her own defence, and that she might allow France to concentrate all her force against the German coalition. From the time when he had ground to doubt that this would be so, from the time when he was able to foresee that in case of a general war it would be necessary for him to hold his own almost alone both on the Adige and the Rhine, the thought of an immediate peace took shape in his mind, and it would be hard to say that this was altogether unnatural. Such were his feelings, when, after the battle of Solferino the Emperor of Austria showed himself inclined to accept the proposition of mediation on the part of England and Prussia. To reject these offers would have been for Napoleon to give the signal of a rising in mass of the German Confederation: to receive them kindly was to advance towards the unknown future under the reassumed guardianship of European arbitrament. Resolved upon bringing the war to an end from the motives which I have already enumerated, he wished at least to put all the advantages possible on his side; and for this reason he turned into a decisive negotiation the interview at Villafranca, int[illegible]d at first as a simple conference on the ove[illegible]res. By this he has gained on the one side the advantages of giving the *coup de grace* to the treaties of 1815; on the other, of placing immediately under the eyes of his vanquished enemy all the honor due to his own moderation—an honor which would have redounded in a great degree to Prussia and England if peace had been made in virtue of their good offices.

What is the practical result of the peace, untimely as Napoleon must, in fact, consider the solution, in certain aspects, to be?

Italy, with the exception of Venetia, will be master of her own destiny. The logical and necessary perfection of the idea of an Italian Confederation is the abandonment of this Confederation to itself; the cessation of all intervention, of all foreign influence in the Peninsula. Consequently, it belongs to the population to determine of their own will what they wish—to control their own future condition. One of two things must happen—either they will reach their aim without serious agitation, and then France will wait to see that others allow them to accomplish their destiny freely; or, they may fall into discord and anarchy, and in this case France will claim, on the ground of that which she has done to-day, the right of intervention to the exclusion of every other Power. Napoleon's proclamation to the army clearly foreshadows that in his mind such was the turning point of the new state of things in Italy. If the bases of Villafranca are not a future already in full bloom, they contain the germ of their future.

On the side of the Rhine the peace opens consequences not less important to be followed out; it leaves Austria deeply exasperated against Prussia, which hindered the Germanic Confederation from coming to her assistance—Prussia injured by the reproaches which Austria has addressed to her—the Confederation shaken in the very foundation of its *entente cordiale*—and the threatening Anglo Austrian alliance compromised, perhaps forever.

The Italian Confederation.—That able publication, the Revue des Deux Mondes, justly remarks as follows on the new Italian Confederation:

"The principal difficulty of the new organization lies in this: that a confederation of sovereign States, bound to respect the rights of the particular sovereigns composing it, can only have for its organ an assembly in which the sovereigns themselves are directly represented. Such a representation can only be inspired with the true national spirit of Italy on one condition—namely, that the various individual Governments shall be themselves the emanation and expression of the different fractions of the Italian nation. Now, Governments only acquire that character by sincerely and seriously liberal institutions. Political liberty is not a mere word; it only exists on two conditions. These positive conditions are, in the first place, the free manifestation of opinions, secured by legal guarantees; and, in the second, the participation of the people in the direction of the general policy, through the medium of representative assemblies. Such are the principles which ought to preside over the political regeneration of Italy."

European Sovereigns.—It is a singular fact that every nation of Europe is governed by a dynasty which is of foreign origin. The Norman in England was succeeded by the Scotch Stuarts, followed by William of Holland and the German Guelphs. At the present time, a German race is on the thrones of England, Belgium, and Greece; Sardinia is governed by the house of Savoy, which is French; Tuscany and other Duchies by Austrians; the kings of Sweden are French; the issue of the house of Bourbon, deposed in France, reign in Spain and Naples; German blood predominates in the royal family of Russia, and the heir of a Corsican is the Emperor of France.

Mr. Choate is said to have once described the boundary line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts in this language:—

"Why," said he, "it is like starting at a bush, from thence to a blue jay, from thence to a hive of bees in a swarming time, from thence to 300 foxes with firebrands in their tails."

THE DUELLO.

An important event has taken place. Two gentlemen of Virginia have fought a duel. One of them had published in a newspaper an article which was peculiarly offensive to the other. The offended party calls for an explanation, and receives the assurance that the "expressions" objected to "were used deliberately and sincerely." In return the offended party "demands" (it is a strong word) "the satisfaction which, in such cases, one gentleman is entitled to ask at the hands of another." Of course, the offender promptly tenders the satisfaction demanded. With singular inconsistency, after having declared that he would not be made "the butt of a ridicule" to please the gentleman on the other side, he unhesitatingly consents to *make himself* a butt for a pistol, for the "satisfaction" of that same party. After having decidedly characterized actions of the other as "flippant and supercilious," and charged him with personal malice towards the offender's father and with disrespect towards himself, he composedly stands up to be shot at, absolutely intending from the first not to return the fire. After sundry very polite and formal notes between the seconds, the parties repair to an adjoining State, and have "a meeting." The offended party fires with deadly intent, but—misses. The offender, who had so emphatically denounced his opponent, and declared that he would not endure his "ridicule,"—now, when that opponent has manifested himself a mortal enemy, and has openly sought his life, magnanimously "fires in the air." Thereupon the second of him who was anxious to shed blood, withdraws his principal from the contest, and the duel is ended. And, no matter how singular it may appear to right reason, the *quarrel* is ended and "satisfaction" has been given. For the second of the challenger distinctly pronounces the cause of the duel "the *late* unhappy difference,"—and this, notwithstanding the fact that upon the very field of battle, the original offence is, almost in the same words, repeated, or, if not in words, certainly in manner and by implication.

As to the actual event of this duel it is eminently satisfactory. It might have been more serious if the challenger had been a good shot. But as he was not, the result of the duel is satisfactory to those whose feet are not swift to shed blood.

Now here we have a party of six gentlemen (they surely are familiar with the code of honor) publicly declaring by their acts, that an insult may be wiped out, a quarrel ended and perfect satisfaction given, without shedding a drop of blood, giving one word of apology, or in any manner withdrawing any item of the offence. Aye, and this although the principals remain uncompromising enemies. This leads us to suggest a rule to be added to the code of honor for the future guidance of gentlemen who desire to receive and to give "satisfaction." We suggest that all the usual formalities be gone through with, as in this case, except that no bullets, slugs or other dangerous missiles be put into the pistols, but that the charge shall be powder alone. Our suggestion, we think, will accomplish the following results: The duello will be completely modernized, (a consummation which "men of honor" have labored hard to effect,)—gentlemanlike "satisfaction" may be received and given,—the surgeons may remain at home to attend to their patients. The duello will thus not only be modernized, but it will become a domestic institution—for there will be no necessity to adjourn to another State, or in any way to affect secrecy from the dishonorable myrmidons of the law. A gentleman may resort to the field to wash his tarnished honor without concern to himself or family, just as he may now resort to his bath-room to perform his daily ablutions. We hope that upon reading this suggestion, every law-abiding gentleman of "honor" will exclaim—"*Eureka!* I may now be a gentleman and at the same time a good citizen."

This recent duel having been paraded by the newspapers as if it were in accordance with public sentiment, and were a fit exponent of Christian society, we will here append our notion of the true character of the duello. The duello is in conflict with public policy, with human reason, with true honor, and with christianity. The law recognizes no individual's right to take human life, except it be done strictly in self-defence. It pronounces the killing of a man in a duel—murder. If a man may violate this law with a clear conscience, why not also that other law which says killing by poison is murder? If one man thinks another is a liar and tells him so, no process of reasoning can make it clear that he who gives the lie should stand up to be shot at by the liar. But the duelist indignantly scouts the idea of reasoning when a gentleman's honor is concerned. And is *that honor* which makes a man act the liar in stealing away from the law to shoot a brother in the quiet of the morning, and then, like a thief, to run away as fast as he can from sheer fear of that very death he had just so boldly confronted? Is that honor which impels a man to sneak away from wife and children or from aged parents, who depend upon him for all that is dear in life, merely to play the part of murderer and suicide behind a hedge? Is that honor which says, "my enemy has a wife and children depending upon him for sustenance and comfort, I will kill him and then enjoy their suffering and desolation?" Away with it! Better, far better the so-called coward, who dares not forget the claims of wife and children, who dares not forget the mother who bore him, who dares not say in the face of the Almighty "vengeance is mine." No Christian man can fight a duel without at the same time avowing, or rather proving himself to be a monomaniac or a hypocrite.

Self preservation is an instinct, and all that a man hath will he give for his life. On this ground we justify the killing of a man who himself intends murder. By the weakness of human nature, and the power of passion excited by insult or injury we account for, and in a measure excuse assaults made in hot blood. None but a ruffian will avenge himself on the body of an offender after there has been time for the blood to cool. In what does the duelist differ from the ruffian except that he gives his victim notice? If newspapers of standing and influence would unite in denouncing the duelist and the duel instead of spreading the contemptible puerilities of the code of honor before the public—instead of giving the same prominence and importance to the sayings of principals and seconds, as to the utterance of Kings and Statesmen—the time would soon arrive when a man would shrink from proclaiming himself at once a sinner, a criminal and a fool; and the duelist would stand upon the same level with the bully.

Balt. American.

The term a "hung jury" is borrowed from the sportman's phrase "to hang fire." There is this difference, however, the jury when it hangs is discharged and goes off, the gun does not.

Exchange.

That chap knows very little about fire-arms. A gun is said to hang fire when it is slow in going off, never when it doesn't go off at all.

Louisville Journal.

Gov. Wise.—Gov. Wise is a sword without a hilt. Trenchant, terrible, and true as a Toledo blade, he is yet as fatal to his friends as to his foes. There is no handling such a man with safety.—*N. Y. Times.*

Appointments to Office.—The following anecdote of General Washington appeared in the "Museum," an English magazine, in 1823. Its claim to authenticity is not there shown, but this at least may be said of it, that if it is not true it deserves to be:

"During his Administration as President of the United States, a gentleman, the friend of the President throughout the whole course of the Revolutionary war, applied for a lucrative and responsible office. The gentleman was at all times welcome to Washington's table. He had been to a certain degree necessary to the domestic repose of a man who had seven years fought the battles of his country, and who had now undertaken the task of wielding her political energies. At all times and in all places Washington regarded his Revolutionary associate with an eye of evident partiality and confidence. He was a jovial, pleasant, and unobtrusive companion. In applying for the office it was in the full confidence of success, and his friends already cheered him in the prospect of his arrival at competency and ease. The opponent of this gentleman was known to be decidedly hostile to the politics of Washington. He had even made himself conspicuous among the ranks of the opposition. He had, however, the temerity to stand as a candidate for the office to which the friend and favorite of Washington aspired. He had nothing to urge in favor of his pretensions but strong integrity, promptitude, and fidelity in business, and every quality which if called into exercise, would render service to the State. Every one considered the appointment of this man hopeless. No flattering testimonial of merit had he to present to the eye of Washington. He was known to be his political enemy. He was opposed by a favorite of the General; and yet with such fearful odds he dared to stand a candidate. What was the result? The enemy of Washington was appointed to the office, and his table companion left destitute and dejected. A mutual friend, who interested himself in the affair, ventured to remonstrate with the President for the injustice of his appointment. 'My friend,' said he, 'I receive with a cordial welcome. He is welcome to my house and welcome to my heart. But with all his good qualities he is not a man of business. His opponent is, with all his political hostility to me, a man of business. My private feelings have nothing to do in this case. I am not George Washington, but President of the United States. As George Washington I would do this man any kindness in my power; but as President of the United States I can do nothing.'"

National Intelligencer.

School Notice.

MY School in the DONALDSON ACADEMY will be re-opened on Monday, October 3d.

Terms per Quarter of ten weeks:

English,	$ 7 50
Latin,	10 00
Latin and Greek,	12 50
Contingent,	25

A few pupils can be furnished with board in the family of the Principal, on Hay Mount.

JESSE R. McLEAN, A. M., Principal.

Aug 10 39-

THE YEOMAN'S FRUIT BOTTLE,

FOR SALE AT

THE CROCKERY STORE.

IS the CHEAPEST and (I think) the best article yet invented for the preservation of Fruit.

PRICES:—Quarts 2 00, and Half Gallons 3 00, per dozen, with Corks. Extra Corks 20 cts. per dozen.

This Bottle or Jar has a mouth 2 inches in diameter, narrowing suddenly ½ inch at the depth of the cork, so that the cork cannot be forced into the bottle.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Aug. 11 39tf

Sugar Cane Mills.

THREE STYLES

Of First Premium 2 and 3 Roller Sugar Cane Mills,

Manufactured by

N. BOYDEN & SON,

SALISBURY, N. C.

Aug. 9 39tN1

Turnip Seed!

FLAT Dutch; English Norfolk;
Red Top Strap Leaf;
Ruta Baga; Hanover;
Large White Globe.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 13 31i

Citrate Magnesia.

SELTZER APERIENT;
CONGRESS WATER;
PORTER;
SCOTCH ALE.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 13 31i

TEAS.

OLD HYSON,
IMPERIAL,
OOLONG,
and YOUNG HYSON.

All of first quality. For sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.
July 13 31i

White Lead.

LINSEED OIL;
WHITE ZINC.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 13 31-i

Silver Plated Castors.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Silver Plated Forks.

THE SPOONS and FORKS are *double, treble and quadruple* plated; and of the make of Rogers, Smith & Co., whose reputation is above all other American Manufacturers of Plated Ware.

For sale at ***The Crockery Store.***

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

June 30, 1859. 27-i6m

PATENT

MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.

THIS cement consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with Mica, which make it Fire Proof and a perfect resistant of the atmosphere in every climate, and we will

Warrant it Water-Proof.

It also reflects the rays of the sun, making the building much cooler in Summer than tin or slate, and will neither crack nor rot.

IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPERISHABLE,

and having been thoroughly tried for years in New York City, and various parts of the United States, it is the cheapest and best roofing in use.

JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
General Office, 378 Broadway, New York

N. B.—Cement for sale by the barrel, with full printed instructions for applying. We also offer for sale, Territorial Rights for a portion of the United States.

J. D. & CO.

June 13 22i3m

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81i1ypd

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

Feb'y 1, 1859 **85iypd**

Discoveries on the Eastern Side of Africa, by Captains Burton and Speke.—These intrepid travelers, conquering a thousand difficulties, succeeded in penetrating the continent between latitudes four degrees and eight degrees south, and to the depth of six hundred miles, over land that the foot of an European never trod before. The most remarkable discoveries they made consisted of two vast fresh water lakes—those of "Ujiji" and "Nyanza"—the bare existence of the first of which only had been known, while that of the latter, which is by far the largest, had not even been suspected.

We shall confine our notice to the lake Nyanza, as the most important. It was found to lie 3,700 feet above the level of the sea, and hence above three times higher than the lake of Geneva. Its breadth was estimated from forty to ninety miles, and its length conjectured at 300, which would give an area equal to that of two thirds of Ireland. This mighty inland sea is conjectured by Captain Speke to be the true and long sought for source of the Nile, a question which has puzzled civilized men for 2,000 years, and it is still unsettled. In our own judgment, the question is more one of words than substance.

Every great river has many sources, and it depends on the nomenclature to which of the several contributing streams he may give the name which practice has assigned. We have, however, no doubt but that the water of the lake of Nyanza does contribute largely toward feeding the classic stream, the inundation of which is the source of the fertility of that Egyptian valley, which for thousands of years has exercised so large an influence on the civilization of men.'

Of the country and people seen by our enterprising travelers, we have but few words to say. The land is evidently less favored by nature than that of the western side of the continent, and the negroes are physically, and perhaps even mentally, inferior. The eastern side possesses no navigable rivers leading to the sea, as does the western, nor has it the gold nor the valuable palm oil of the latter. Its corns consist of millet and of maize, the latter received from Americans through India.

With apparently abundant facilities for irrigation, not a grain of rice, the main cereal of the tropics, is grown by the rude and stupid inhabitants. The only valuable product is coffee; still, however, in a wild state only. This is a peculiar indigenous plant in this part of Africa, although we call it Arabian, because we first derived it in its cultivated state from that country.

The common fowl and oxen, the latter used only for their flesh and small milk, but not for labor, are the only animals which have been domesticated. The horse is unknown, and so is the hardy ass, unless to a few Arabian settlers. Man, then, has no help in his toil, without which any respectable progress towards civilization is impossible. A hardy, coarse cotton is grown, and the art of weaving a fabric of corresponding quality is understood. So is the art of making malleable iron, the highest stretch of negro civilization in this part of Africa.

Letters are unknown to the negroes of the eastern coast, as indeed they are to all African negroes. The staple exports consist of the bodies of the inhabitants in bondage and of the tusks of the slaughtered elephants. The imports correspond in value. It would be but to deceive the public to promise a beneficial commerce with such a country and such a people.—*London Examiner.*

A Venerable Bishop.—Some weeks ago the Nashville papers mentioned that the venerable and Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was very ill, and it was feared would not be able to resume the active duties of his office. We learn however, that the Bishop has recovered his usual health, and is now on a visit to his relatives in Ohio. On Saturday, July 30th, he was at Lebanon, near Cincinnati, and preached a funeral sermon on the death of an old friend. The next Sunday, the 31st, he again preached, his sermon occupying one hour and twenty minutes. His subject was the Prodigal Son. Some of his allusions to his early ministerial life, the deaths of his former colleagues, Whatcoat, McKendree, George, and others, were very touching. "*Sixty* years ago," said the Bishop, "on the 5th of January last, I left my father's home to begin the work of a Methodist traveling preacher, and this day, July 31st, I close the 78th year of my life. He spoke with his usual distinctness and compass of voice sufficient to make himself heard by a large congregation.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Roll of Honor.—The following is a list of revolutionary soldiers supposed to be living and pensioners on the roll of the State of Michigan, with their age, in 1859: Francis De Long, Van Buren county, 100 years; Hooper Bishop, Oakland county, 96 years; Ahira Brooks, St. Joseph county, 99 years; Howard Brooks, Macomb county, 94 years; Giles Norton, Livingston county, 93 years.

Liberality of Mr. A. T. Stewart.—The New York correspondent of the Cleveland Leader, says:

"I was told a few evenings since that Mr. A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince of New York, intends to build a large Home for Widows and Indigent Women, and endow it most liberally; and that if one million of dollars are not enough, he will use two millions. Mr. Stewart says it is to the women he is indebted for his fortune, and now in return he will use it to benefit them, without regard to sect or creed."

A Western N. C. Boy.—James Kennedy Peak, a child of ten years, during this summer was bitten by a rattlesnake. The snake bit once, on the leg below the knee, and made a second attempt, but missed his aim. The boy with a stick disabled the reptile, then threw a large rock on it, to keep it from getting away, and with more forethought than most men manifest, stripped the bark from a hickory bush, tightly bound his leg above the bite, then killed the snake and started home. His leg soon pained the little fellow so that he could stand it no longer. He gave the alarm, his friends came and took him home, and called in medical aid. He recovered.

Franklin N. C. Observer.

The Judges of the Supreme Court.—Chief Justice Taney, of the United States Supreme Court, is in the 83d year of his age. His eight associates in the court, with one single exception, are all three score years and ten, and some of them considerably exceed that number.

Turnip Seed.

S. J. HINSDALE has received a large supply of FRESH AND GENUINE TURNIP SEED, which were raised this year by D. LANDRETH & SON, Philadelphia, consisting of the following varieties, viz:
"White Flat Dutch," "Large Norfolk,"
"Red Top," "Large White Globe,"
"Hanover."

July 18 S. J. HINSDALE.

DANIEL D. ORRELL,

(Late Bridge & Orrell,)

MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

STRAW GOODS,

Umbrellas, Parasols, Band-Boxes, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Bonnets, &c.

No. 18 Courtlandt Street,

New York.

(Store formerly occupied by Nelson & Co.)

July 16 32i1m

More Lawyers.—The following named gentlemen were examined before the Supreme Court at Morganton, August 6th, 1859, and admitted to practice in the Courts:

James C. McRae, Cumberland,
Julius W. Wright, New Hanover,
James L. Henry, Buncombe,
James H. Robeson, Haywood,
James R. Love, jr., Jackson,
Rufus H. Siler, Macon,
Abner S. Calloway, Wilkes,
Henry R. Daniel, Bladen,
Mills L. Eure, Gates,
Ed. F. Satterfield, Person,
Geo. E. Shepard, New Hanover,
Wm. W. Sillers, Sampson,
E. Benton Withers, Caswell.

Ral. Press.

Jamestown Female College.—As will appear by advertisement in another column, this institution is now in successful operation, and bids fair to meet the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Mr. Ray, the principal, is a well known and popular teacher, having heretofore, by his success, acquired quite an enviable reputation. This College is pleasantly situated in a moral and healthy section of country—it is easy of access, and being under the care and protection of a numerous and highly respectable religious denomination there is nothing to prevent it from attaining to a high degree of celebrity. Taking High Point as a centre and striking a circle, with a radius of about twenty miles, there cannot now, be less than 1000 girls at school within that circumference. If any portion of North Carolina can beat this, we should like to hear from it.

Green. Patriot.

Our Schools.—The fall sessions of our schools have commenced—the College the 28th July, and Edgeworth the 3rd inst. We are glad to learn that both schools are in a flourishing condition; the College has nearly 130 boarders, being about thirty more than were ever present thus early in any former session. Edgeworth has as yet only 30 boarders, but we understand engagements have been made for nearly as many as can be accommodated.—*Green. Times.*

Cherokee Marble.—The marble of Cherokee is attracting attention in various sections, and justly so. The white marble quarries of Valley River produce a superior article wherever the excavations have been made below the line of atmospheric influences. It is fine grained and susceptible of a very fine polish and is of snowy whiteness. This variety is found along the range in great quantity. It extends across the entire county of Cherokee and into Georgia. There is also found accompanying the white stratum a band of beautiful clouded marble. The ground is rather a sky blue with the most delicate shades, resembling columns of smoke or cloud; and is in our judgment a most beautiful article for ornamental work. There is also on the north eastern part of the marble belt a flesh colored marble of a very fine texture. This quarry is located within some eight or ten miles of the line of the Blue Ridge Rail Road, and, judging from specimens we have seen dressed and scoured we think it susceptible of a fine and elegant polish.

We have no doubt but that these marbles will make a large item of freight should the Blue Ridge Road be pushed forward to completion. Some of the proprietors of these quarries are already erecting machinery for dressing and polishing these marbles.—*Franklin (N. C.) Observer.*

The Grape Culture.—The culture of the grape for the purpose of making wine, is attracting considerable attention now in this State. For many years it has been talked of, and some small attempts were made, but the little success attending it led at one time to its abandonment. Many will recollect the earnest efforts of the late eccentric Rev. Sidney Weller of Halifax, to induce our citizens to embark largely into the business; but the old man died without realizing his hopes. The great success of Mr. Longworth in the higher latitude of Ohio, at Cincinnati, has perhaps done more to revive the conviction, that something might be done yet in North Carolina, than any thing else. And the successful experiments of Mr. Bryan, we believe that is his name, of Columbus county, has solved the doubt, that North Carolina in soil and climate, is eminently adapted to wine making. We understand, that that gentleman is making thousands of dollars annually, from wines made from grapes grown by himself in that County. His wines are said to be excellent and to be in great demand.

Our main object in penning this article, was to call the attention of grape growers to a native grape which has been cultivated for several years in this County, by Mr. Mish. The Mish grape is a dark red, thin skin, sweet, good sized grape, and more delicious than the far-famed Scuppernong, and is better adapted to wine-making. Mr. Mish lives a few miles below this place, and would be glad to give information about it, and furnish vines.—*Wash. Dispatch.*

The Crops.—In this section of country, up to last Friday night, the crops of every kind were suffering to an alarming extent for the want of rain. Corn in many fields was fired nearly up to the ear. Cotton also had begun to fade, and during the heat of the day presented to the farmer quite an unsightly appearance. We are glad to be able to say, however, that the copious showers of Friday night and Saturday last have changed the appearance of things amazingly. We fear the corn was injured to an extent from which it cannot fully recover. The cotton crop is at present very promising.—*Weldon Patriot.*

Crops.—The prospects with our farmers have brightened up since our last issue, in consequence of an abundant supply of rain for the time being. There must however, be a goodly number of rains even according to the opinion of the most sanguine, within the next thirty days, to bring the crops up within the neighborhood of an average yield; and according to the opinion of many, as we intimated last week, the ravages of the drought have done too much injury to justify the belief that the farmers of Granville will make half as much as they expected during planting season.

Oxford Leisure Hour.

Fine Rains.—This section is being blessed with fine rains at this time, materially benefitting the corn and other growing crops, and flattering the farmer with visions of plenty and to spare.

Iredell Express.

The Season.—We were visited on Friday last, with a most refreshing rain, which continued until a very late hour in the night. On Saturday evening another heavy rain commenced, which continued nearly all night, and on Sunday morning we had a succession of gentle showers, leaving the ground thoroughly wet. The corn and cotton crops are improving rapidly, and vegetable and animal nature seem to be revived. We have, perhaps, suffered as little in this District for rain as any other in the State, and the cotton crop will be a full one, and the corn a fair average.

Bennettsville, S. C., Son of Temperance.

Farmer's Bank.—We have been shown proof impressions of the new bills of the Farmer's Bank—three, four, five and ten. We never saw more beautiful bills, both in design and execution. They will be ready for circulation about the first of September.—*Green. Times.*

EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE ARABIA

NEW YORK, August 11, 185

Great Britain.—On the 28th, in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell made his state-ment relative to foreign affairs. He would hav postponed it if there had been any prospect of being able to announce a definite settlement the affairs of the Continent before the appr ing close of the session. He was glad to the Moniteur that the Emperor of France determined to place the army and navy on a p footing. After reviewing the grounds of pea as proclaimed by the two Emperors, he said, th as England did not interfere in the war, he d not think it was for her to interfere in the peace. The sacrifice of a province by Austria did no affect the state of affairs of Europe sufficiently warrant the interference of the neutral powers. The most important part of the treaty, however, related to the future of Italy, and the invitation of the Emperor Napoleon to England to enter the Congress, was to consult on the actual state of affairs of Italy, quite irrespective of the terms of the treaty of Villafranca. England had not con-sented to join the Congress, and would not, unt they saw the result of the Conference at Zurich. The treaty of Villafranca did not lay down ab solutely an Italian Confederation, but only the Emperors would unite to promote one. He doubted the feasibility or the benefit of a Con federation at present, and pointed out the se rious obstacles to the consummation of such pro ject. Again, England must know how it was proposed to carry out the treaty before joining the Congress, especially with respect to the res toration of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena. England would never be a party to forcing them on their people without their free consent. He rejoiced to say, that the King of Naples was be ginning to put an end to the system which pre vailed under the late King, and sincerely de sired to terminate it altogether. There was treaty about to be made at Vienna, whither a con fidential agent of the French Government ha gone to arrange the basis. He believed that Emperor of Austria desired that the Italian should have self-government. He could not sa say, whether there would not become England now to say, that she would not withdraw from an assembly, if there was a chance of promoting the liberty of Italy and establishing the peace Europe.

Mr. Disraeli expressed the wish, that Lo John Russell had been more explicit, particularly as to any terms that may have been offered Austria by the neutral powers. He reiterated his objection to England having anything to d with the Conference, as she would thereby b bound by the treaty of Villafranca.

Lord Palmerston denied that England had su mitted any terms to Austria which were less fav able than those obtained from France. The Gov ernment, at the request of the French Ambassador, had consented to be the channel of communication, and had submitted some terms to Austria but a the same time distinctly stating they were th views of the French government, and that Eng land gave no advice or opinion in that matte It would be impossible for the Government to jo in the Congress until the result of the Zurich conference was known.

France.—The Moniteur of the 28th contains the official announcement that the Emperor has decided that the army and navy shall be restored to a peace footing with the least possible delay It is stated that as soon as the troops have return ed to France and resumed their previous quarters great numbers of temporary furloughs will b granted, which will afterwards be made definitiv for all those men who have twelve or eightee months to serve.

The administration of marine is said to hav received the necessary instructions for preparing the definitive discharge of all sailors who, havin already served six years, have been called to jo the fleet within the last six months.

The London Times, in a leader on the propos French disarmament, says: We recognise in th disarmament the sagacity of the Emperor in gau ing the temper of his people, and for our ow part we rejoice that we may now return to securit and peace. We shall, of course, in due time fo low the example of our neighbors."

The Daily News thinks the execution of th proposed measure would be a most valuable pledg for the peace of the world, and says the announce ment will be accepted with candor.

The Post says general confidence must e cited throughout Europe, and a long and uninte rupted peace is to be hoped for.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The *Arabia* is her English papers say that the Atlantic Telegraph Company have decided to make the next cable of six copper wires, twisted about six times the siz of the old one. There is to be no outside cov ering of the iron wire, except a few hundred miles at the ends. It is to be made, laid down, and guarantied in all respects. It is expected that it will be in order for business early nex summer.

Political Items.—The opinion seems comm that the former factions in this State are now s completely merged that there will be a united Democracy hereafter. The "Hards" have soften ed, and hence all go in for the spoils.

The Northern Republicans are somewhat em boldened since the election of Letcher and defeat of Goggin in Virginia. They think they can n have things "their own way," since the succes of the Democrats in Kentucky and Tennessee.

N. Y. Cor. Nat. Int.

The Next Congress.—The returns of election for members of Congress now render it certain that the Democrats will be in a decided minority in the next House of Representatives, with les than one hundred members. It is equally certain that the Republicans will also be in a minority, and that the Opposition members will have th balance of power. North Carolina has a divided delegation, four and four, and Tennessee sends seven Opposition and three Democrats. Elections are yet to be held in Georgia, Louisiana, Missis sippi, Maryland, and Minnesota. The returns from Oregon yet leave the result in that State doubtful.

Theological Degrees.—At the late Commence ment Furman University (S. C.) conferred th degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Revs. J. E Ryerson, of Augusta Ga., J. J. Brantly, of New berry, S. C., and Richard Furman, pastor of th Baptist Church in Greenville, S. C.

Texas Election.—A dispatch from Houston, Texas, via N. Orleans on the 8th inst., says that Sam Houston is certainly elected Governor.

Melancholy.—We have refrained from noticing the probable loss of the schr. R. S. Donnell, in the hope that delay would bring to light some fact, assuring us of her safety. Some nine weeks ago she left this port, bound for Georgetown, S. C., having on board Capt. Gilgo, two hearty, ac tive young men of this place named Wm. and Jos. Gautier, and a young man from Portsmouth. No traces of the crew have yet been heard from. It is reported that the vessel had been seen cap sized, but we are not in possession of any well authenticated facts. It is now quiet certain that they have found a watery grave. It is a sad af fair, and brings sorrow to stricken hearts. The vessel belonged to G. H. Brown, Esq., of this place.—*Washington (N. C.) Dispatch,* 10th inst.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, 1859.

GEN. FRANCIS NASH.—At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, FRANCIS NASH, of a family then and since distinguished in North Carolina, and who had acquired reputation for himself as a Captain in what was known as the Regulators' War, was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in one of the regiments raised in North Carolina for the Continental service. In February, 1777, he was commissioned by Congress a Brigadier General in the Continental Army. He was ordered to the North, was at the Battle of the Brandywine on the 11th of September, 1777, and was killed at the Battle of Germantown on October 4th of the same year. He died, and his remains are yet resting, far from his home, in a strange land, but not an unfriendly one. The people of the North have cared for his memory and that of other brave North Carolinians, who lost their lives on the same battle-field in defence of their and our liberty.

The particulars of his death, the measures taken to protect his remains and perpetuate his memory, are touchingly related in the following eloquent letter from a gentleman of Germantown, with whom our readers have been already made acquainted, to a gentleman in this place. We need scarcely add *our* hope that the State will adopt the writer's suggestion and honor itself by honoring the memory of an illustrious member of a family distinguished by its services in the field, in the council and on the bench.

GERMANTOWN, 3d August, 1859.

My Dear ———:—In accordance with my promise, I send you some particulars relating to General Nash, derived from Mr. John F. Watson, the Annalist of Philadelphia; and who resides in my vicinage. I copy from Mr. Watson's memoranda his own words, as follows:

"Gen. Nash, of N. C., at the Battle of Germantown, formed with Generals Sterling and Maxwell, a Corps of Reserve. When the battle began at Chew's House, Gen. Nash was out upon the main street, opposite the Lutheran Church. As he sat upon his horse, with his Aid near him, there came a spent ball, bounding along the street, which struck a stone and bounded obliquely so as to strike and break his thigh, and then to pass from him to his Aid, young Major Witherspoon, son of President Witherspoon, of Princeton College, killing him on the spot.

"Gen. Nash was conveyed with our retreating army back to its former quarters, *via* Skippack. There he and three other officers are buried, side by side, and *on* the grave of Gen. Nash stands a marble monument 5 or 6 feet high, having inscribed thereon, the names of the whole. It is in the very rural grave yard of the *Mennonites*,* in Towamensing township, Montgomery county, 26 miles from Philadelphia. The monument was purchased by a subscription of one dollar each, of equal contributors from persons dwelling in Germantown and Norristown. Gen. Nash survived long enough to reach that vicinity and then died of profuse bleeding. Congress ordered a monument to his memory, but it was never called up for fulfilment by any person interested therein."

That the spot is marked, even thus humbly, which holds all that could die of the gallant North Carolinian, is owing, solely, to the thoughtful zeal of my friend and neighbor, Mr. Watson, who is distinguished, in Pennsylvania, as the industrious annalist of Philadelphia, and respected as a man of intelligence and character.

The cost of the monument he proposed to erect was to be only $45,—a humble affair. He wished to raise this sum by subscriptions—as he has stated—of one dollar each, and aware of my *penchant* for revolutionary men and events, he considerately invited me, when a very young man, to be one of the contributors. I complied with pleasure and alacrity. It was *he* who did this good work:—

> "And thus, with still, unwearied toil,
> Thro' death's dim walks he urged his way,—
> Reclaimed his long-asserted spoil,
> And led oblivion into day."—

But, as Congress has not discharged its duty, and never will, permit me to suggest that North Carolina should no longer remain neglectful of her's. The Legislature should reclaim his bones, and bury them, with all her honors, and with solemn ceremonial, at the Capital of the State; and erect over them a monument worthy of him who so nobly, and at so high a cost, illustrated the principles of your, *original*, Mecklenburg, Declaration of Independence.

Take your pen, my dear sir, and give it no rest until the "Old North State,"—with characteristic fidelity and liberality,—shall recognise her whole duty in regard to one of her purest and noblest sons, whose martyr-blood cements the earliest foundations of our glorious, priceless, inseparable UNION!

Until she does,—while I live,—the sacred spot which the patriotism of our Annalist has marked, with such pious care, shall not want a faithful guardian.

* A sect of Anabaptists.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The following is the official vote of this District, as ascertained by the Sheriffs at Elizabethtown on Thursday last:

THIRD DISTRICT.—OFFICIAL.

	WINSLOW.	MCDUFFIE.	SCATTERING.
Cumberland,	593	295	15
Harnett,	448	111	1
Bladen,	462	196	18
Columbus,	282	96	0
Brunswick,	175	32	0
New Hanover,	789	90	0
Duplin,	780	67	0
Sampson,	598	104	9
Robeson,	555	215	0
Richmond,	92	78	0
	4774	1284	43

In the First District, Mr. Smith's majority over Dr. Shaw (official) is 514; so says a Weldon despatch to the Petersburg Express.

In the Eighth District, Mr. Vance beats Coleman 1800; so we learn by a letter to the Editors from Asheville dated August 11th.

"HAIL COLUMBIA, an Historical, Republican Rhyme," is the title of a neat pamphlet, issued from the Standard office, a copy of which has been sent us by the author, Mr. George Paddieson, a resident of New Hanover county, we think. Copies may be had, we suppose, of the author or of his publishers.

☞ See the advertisement of Mrs. Gerkens in this issue of the Observer. The lady brings many letters commending her to the kind attentions of our people.

THE OPPOSITION AND THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—The National Intelligencer declining a request to republish from the New York Express, a communication reviewing the lives and public services of two eminent Opposition statesmen, for the purpose of showing the superior fitness of one of them for the Presidency, adds:

"We confidently hope that our political friends will, at the proper time and in the proper manner, be able to present to the country, as candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the people, such honorable names as shall not only receive our support, but that of all who desire to inaugurate a new era in the conduct of the Government, and one under which more shall be done in the way of practical administration and less shall be said in the way of angry discussion, which, barren for good, is prolific only of evil. To this end we are aware that a mutual interchange of opinion among the different bodies into which the "Opposition" are divided is absolutely necessary, and the work should be undertaken by conservative citizens, in all parts of the country in a spirit of candor and conciliation, with reference rather to the wants of the nation than to the promotion of personal aspirations. When the indications of public opinion under this head shall take an authentic form or find an authoritative expression in any manifestations believed to be representative of popular sentiment, we shall not be slow to place them on record in the columns of our journal; and if these manifestations should relate to either the one or the other of the two names reviewed by the anonymous writer for the New York Express we should find a pleasure in spreading them before our readers. In the mean time, when we consider the mutations of American politics and the caprices of popular opinion, it may be permitted us to doubt whether the personal friends of any Presidential aspirant would greatly further his prospects by canvassing his peculiar merits in advance of that more general expression of public opinion which we prefer to await, and by which our line of conduct will be decided and announced to our readers."

The Richmond Whig, copying a portion of the Intelligencer's article, says:

"We fully concur with our esteemed contemporary as to the importance of an interchange of opinion among the different bodies of the Opposition, and the inauguration of measures for the purpose of consolidating the conservative sentiment of the country. It was with this view, that we ventured to propose, some weeks ago, a convention of the Opposition party of this State, during the coming Fall. A beginning must somewhere be made, and we know of no reason why Virginia should not take the initiative. Let her men of intelligence, reputation and moral weight, so many of whom are to be found in the ranks of the Opposition, assemble, and, after due deliberation, proclaim to the country their conclusions, as to the proper course to be pursued by all patriotic citizens in the coming canvass for the Presidency, and their convictions as to the platform on which all conservative men may honorably meet—and the good that may result cannot be over-estimated. And this we are in favor of having done without delay—for the reason that the Opposition are, to a large extent, in all the States, without organization, without leaders, and without fixed views as to the future—and, while thus, are liable to be led off by appeals to pride or prejudice of section, and gradually embodied with parties dangerous to the peace and union of the States. A sound, conservative, national platform—Virginia's ultimatum to either section—with the suggestion of measures for the ascertainment and concentration of the sentiment of other States, and the suggestion, perhaps, also, of such-well known, tried and trusty statesmen as Virginia would recommend, or be willing to support, for the chief national offices, would be a beginning looking to practical results, and challenging the confidence and co-operation of all moderate and good men."

WHAT IS THOUGHT AT THE NORTH OF THE NEW ULTIMATUM.—Over in South Carolina, as in other parts of the South, papers and people are occasionally talking of what is to be done in case of Republican success at the next Presidential election. The Edgefield Advertiser, if left to its own devices, would dissolve the Union at once; but the Advertiser doubts whether there are enough people sufficiently strong in the faith to accomplish that desirable result. The Columbia Southern Guardian takes a more hopeful view of the spirit of the South, and believes that Kentucky only (and that it regards merely as a possibility,) would submit to such an election.

The New York Times copies some of the sayings of these papers and sneers at the habit of ultimatum manufacturing so long indulged in at the South merely to affect elections. The Times retorts that "these be brave words; but we seem to have heard something like them before," and adds:

"Nor do the Republicans believe that Kentucky is the only Southern State which will "stand it." They rely with confidence upon South Carolina also. When the time of trial truly comes we are ourselves strongly of opinion that nine Southern men in ten, even in South Carolina, will think it better to bear the Black Republicans they have than fly to other ills they know not of, were it but for no better reason than that which Thomas Jefferson gave to his correspondent, Mr. Taylor, for tolerating the Union sixty years ago.

"Mr. Taylor, who was the mover of the famous Madison Resolutions of 1798, wrote to Jefferson, suggesting the propriety of preparing for a dissolution of the Union, and a reconstitution of Virginia and North Carolina into a separate nation. The wily sage of Monticello, while admitting the force of Mr. Taylor's observations, mildly dissented from his notion that an immediate rupture with the other States should be urged, on this curious ground: "*Seeing that we must have somebody to quarrel with*, I had rather keep our New England associates *for that purpose*, than see our bickerings transferred to others nearer home. They are circumscribed within such narrow limits, and their population is now so full, that their numbers will ever be the minority; *and they are marked like the Jews* with such a perversity of character, as to constitute, from that circumstance, the natural division of our parties.""

THE FLORIDA SLAVE CASE.—The National Intelligencer learns from a reliable source that the report of the landing of African slaves on the coast of Florida originated as far back as about the middle of June, and has since then been thoroughly investigated by officers of the Government, who have been unable to obtain any evidence in confirmation of it. It is deemed, therefore, to be without any substantial foundation.

THE JEWS.—On Tuesday last, says the N. Y. correspondent of the Intelligencer, the Jews of this city and of all the world commemorated the destruction of Jerusalem by a solemn fast—the devout Israelite not allowing food or drink to pass his lips from the preceding sunset to the close of the day. The day is known as Tisho Borov, (the ninth day of Ab.)

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., Aug. 10.

Huzza for the Whig State of North Carolina! On my way here yesterday, I heard in Raleigh of the election of Wm. N. H. Smith to Congress in the Edenton District, by the large majority of upwards of 600; and what was surprising, if true, that even Burton Craige, with all his supposed popularity, and all the advantages of supposed invulnerability, had beaten Gen. Walkup only a few hundred votes. I can scarcely credit this. If true, it is one of many indications that an old and sagacious Whig was right when he read last Monday's Observer, in our office, and said most decidedly that "North Carolina is a Whig State." I thought it was in a fair way of becoming so, but I did not then agree with him, as I do now, that North Carolina IS a Whig State. The apathy in our own District was equalled by the apathy in the Wake District, where, as I learn, Branch's bill to appropriate thirty millions of dollars to buy (or take) Cuba is so odious that it is believed he might have been beaten by a strong Whig. Huzza, again I say, for the good old Whig State. Let us bring out the proper man for Governor next Summer, and the best men every where for the Legislature, and redeem the State fully from the hands of the spoilers.

The election of Smith is a double triumph. I have no personal knowledge of him, but have long known of him by reputation as one of the first men in the State, as well for ability as for personal character, every way the superior of Shaw, his predecessor. But it is especially gratifying, further, because he has beaten Shaw, the author of the slanders against Mr. Gilmer. It was he who positively affirmed that he had seen Giddings go up to Gilmer, shake hands with him, and congratulate him on a speech he had made. Gilmer and Giddings and all those who were near Gilmer at the time declared that Giddings had done no such thing. Shaw was thus convicted of a deliberate attempt to blast the character and prospects of a fellow member. The result will perhaps be a useful lesson to some people. Gilmer goes back to Congress with a majority of thousands, instead of hundreds, and Shaw is kicked out by an unmistakable Whig majority.

A friend informed me in Raleigh that he had placed in the Post Office on Sunday, an hour before the time for closing the mail for Fayetteville, a letter containing the glorious news from Smith's District. Why it did not reach us on Monday morning I cannot tell. If it had, we should have been able on that morning to announce the result in every District in the State—a despatch unparalleled in our State.

I arrived here yesterday afternoon, in 27 hours from Fayetteville—more than 14 of the 27 being weary hours on the road between Fayetteville and Raleigh, 60 miles; against 9 hours from Raleigh here, 200 miles, which would have been without fatigue, but for the previous stage ride. Oh for some better mode of getting to and from Fayetteville. The world has become so accustomed to railroads, that the stage is no longer endurable. Besides which, I am not so young as I was when I could travel from Fayetteville to Baltimore in stages without stopping.

I have twice enjoyed the saltwater bath and intend to take another refreshing plunge as soon as I finish these few lines. It is certainly most invigorating.

The company at the Hotel is not large, the crowd having gone to the Springs. I meet with some valued friends, especially among the army officers, among whom are two of the former Commandants of our U. S. Arsenal. On the beach, this morning, I found an Army Board trying experiments with rifled cannon, at a target 2000 yards distant. I am told that a 9lb. elongated shot, constructed by Capt. Dyer, is so far the favorite with the Board. After observing a few of these shots, I noticed, near by, the remarkable instrument, invented by a German officer, to measure the velocity of balls fired from a gun. It was very fully explained to me by the polite Lieutenant in charge. It is a sort of double telegraph. A soldier fired a Minnie rifle, severing two small wires, standing upon frames at a distance of 21 feet apart. These wires were connected with the instrument, which marked the time between the severing of each, to the ten-thousandth part of a second. The officer had a book in the French language before him, containing the tables necessary to work out, with mathematical precision, the time of every discharge. He politely invited me to discharge the rifle, the first Minnie rifle I had ever handled, which I found had sights arranged for all distances from 100 to 1000 yards. I fired at the 1000 yards sight. At that distance the ball describes a large curve; and falls, finally, very suddenly, at an angle of something like 45 degrees.

The weather is pleasant here. The crops along the road look well until we had passed some distance into Virginia, when they showed the effects of the late drought. There was a good rain on Friday last, but none since, as with us at Fayetteville, and along the road to Virginia.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.—Results are now accurately ascertained. In Kentucky, the Democrats have the Governor and Legislature. The Congressional delegation is equally divided; a Democratic loss of three members. The seat of one of the five Democrats is to be contested.

In Tennessee, the Democrats have the State ticket by a reduced majority, but lose four Congressmen. The new delegation is composed of seven Whigs to three Democrats; the last, seven Democrats and three Whigs.

In Texas, there is scarcely a doubt that Sam Houston has beaten the Democratic candidate for Governor.

It may puzzle people to know what there is in the above results to give cause for Democratic rejoicing, but the organ at Washington is in transports over the results in these States and in North Carolina. In the last named State it seems to be still under the impression that its party has made "a clean sweep."

NEWSPAPER IMPROVEMENT.—The Washington N. C. Dispatch comes to us enlarged and improved. We are pleased to notice this indication of prosperity. The Dispatch is a good, well managed, well printed paper.

NEW POST OFFICE.—Good Spring, Moore County, N. C. Randal Presnell, Esq. is Post Master. The office is on route No. 5108, from Fayetteville to High Point, and is entitled to regular mails.

A SHOCKING CASE OF CRUELTY.—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers, stating that a gentleman of New York had provided an iron cage for his wife, in which she was confined during the day, and only permitted to come out at night; yet that it was so constructed that she could not lie down in it. The explanation of the story is that the cage is *a hooped skirt*, in which the lady is a willing prisoner.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 12.

The *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 3d inst., passed Cape Race to-day.

News generally unimportant. Continental news pacific. The French army on the Rhine had dissolved, and France was preparing for a naval disarmament.

Nothing as to the Peace Conference is yet brought out.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3.—Cotton—Sales of the past three days reached 19,000 bales, closing firm, but dull. Flour very dull. Wheat dull. Corn quiet. Rosin steady at 3s. 8d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 33s. a 33s. 6d.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.

A New Territory.—Advices from Denver City to the 3d represent that a convention of delegates is in session there for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to form a Territory under the name of Jefferson.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.

Texas Elections.—In sixty-eight counties in Texas, Houston is 4,400 ahead.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER WORKS.—The managers of this enterprise held a meeting in Raleigh on Thursday last, as we see by the Wilmington Journal this morning which copies the proceedings from Saturday's Standard, not yet received in this place. There were present Gov. Ellis, Mr. Cassidey, Mr. Bledsoe, Mr. London, and the Engineer. The Standard says that the Managers are experiencing much difficulty in procuring laborers at reasonable prices, and calls upon the friends of the work to come to the aid of the Board in procuring laborers, *or the work will be stopped*, in accordance with the following resolutions adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer is hereby instructed to advertise for laborers at $26 per month and board.

Resolved, further, That unless he can procure a sufficient number of hands, by the first day of September, to justify him in prosecuting the work that he is hereby instructed to discontinue the work and remove the Boats, &c., to Wilmington, to be disposed of as the Board may direct.

The Journal, copying these proceedings, has some not very flattering remarks as to some of the friends of the works, and adds:

"By the way, we have heard, though not directly, that it is the intention of the Governor to visit Wilmington at an early day, and consult with those who feel and express so deep an interest in the success of this work, a measure in which he feels an interest scarcely less than those who feel the greatest."

THE CROPS.—The Cotton and Corn crops between Newbern and Wilmington, as far as we could see, seem to be quite promising; in Lenoir and Wayne especially were we struck with the superiority of these crops.—*New. Progress.*

The Cotton and Corn crops in this section, look very promising—apples and peaches are abundant, but pears, plums, &c. are scarce. The watermelon crops are also abundant, and very fine.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

At length says the Clarksville Tobacco Plant the most copious rains have visited this section of country. Never did rain come at a more opportune season. The drought in this section of Virginia, and the adjoining portions of North Carolina, had already considerably affected the crops, specially corn, and its longer continuance would have proved disastrous. With this rain, however, we are glad to believe that the corn crop will be an abundant one. With respect to the tobacco crop, up to the fall of this rain, it is generally grown too narrow and spindling, owing to the drought. It will now doubtless improve very rapidly, but it is apprehended that it will be narrow even when it comes to the knife.

Railroad Accident.—On Wednesday as the material train on the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire railroad was returning empty to Alexandria, and when near the bridge over Four-Mile Run, it struck a cow crossing the track, by which accident the front car was thrown violently against the north side of the bridge, knocking out the side panel and displacing the braces, when immediately the whole structure of the bridge fell, carrying with it into the run below, a distance of twenty feet, seven of the eight cars on which were forty-two laborers. Two men were killed instantly; three others were dangerously injured, and it is thought will die; and eight others were more or less wounded and bruised—some of them severely. The scene was heartrending in the extreme, the wives and relations of the deceased and wounded gathering around in the wildest grief, and friends and neighbors collecting to afford assistance.

The unfortunate killed and wounded were all, with one exception, natives of Ireland, industrious and faithful men.

The locomotive was not attached to the train to which the accident happened; the train was descending a grade by its own momentum. The speed must have been great, and the hands on the train did not know how to use the brakes and did not apply them.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

A Monstrous Lusus Naturæ.—From an authentic source, which forbids to doubt the truth of the story, the following facts have been received: One day, week before last, the passengers on board a ferry boat near Quebec were attracted by the singular appearance of a woman who occupied a rather secluded position, and who seemed to be under the care of some persons who acted as if anxious to shield her from observation. Her arms were bandaged, but not so closely as to prevent a constant and very unusual motion, and her head, which was completely covered and hidden from sight, was observed to sway incessantly backward and forward, beneath the folds of cloth. As soon as the ferry boat reached the shore the figure was conveyed to the train of cars in waiting, and seated therein; but at this moment a sort of struggle and tumult again attracted the notice of the bystanders, and the car was filled with eager inquirers. Those who entered, however, hastily returned, their faces pallid with horror. Among them was the conductor of the train, who begged that no one would approach, for the bandages had been thrown off, and it had been discovered that the creature was a monster, possessing the form of a woman, except the head and arms, which were those of a pig! No mere human resemblance, but the absolute fact.

This would seem incredible, were it the only case of the kind. It is known, however, that there lived in Albany N. Y., a few years ago, a similar creature, having a woman's body and a pig's head; in this instance the arms were human. This being was always kept in close confinement, and never suffered to leave a certain room in the house where those who had charge of her resided, excepting when no visitors were about. She could talk imperfectly, and was capable of some degree of mechanical labor, for her sewing was said to be very beautiful. Her head was in every respect that of a pig,—no particular was wanting—ears, bristles, even tusks, all were there. This creature died at the age of about thirty-five years after having been for some time destitute of the little reason she once possessed.—*Bos. Cou. 12th.*

How is it that the trees can put on a new dress without opening their *trunks?* Because they *leave* out their summer clothing.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MAN.

Nathan Flowers, Esq., of Johnston County, is eighty-five years old, and has never been sick a day in his life—never lost a meal from indisposition, never took a particle of medicine of any kind. He is a man of extraordinary "strong common sense," and tenacious memory—a man of unusual cheerfulness. He has always been engaged in hard manual labor, being in limited circumstances, works daily on his small farm which yields him a decent support for himself and aged Wife. Truly might the old gentleman exclaim in the language of Shakespeare's Shepherd,

> "I am a true laborer. I earn that I eat, get that I wear; owe no man hate, envy no man's happiness, and glad of other men's good."

DIED,

At his residence in Randolph County, on Saturday, the 6th inst., in the 37th year of his age, of Typhoid Fever, JOHN S. BROWN, Esq., an estimable citizen, leaving a wife and three children to mourn his untimely end.—COM.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 15.

BACON,	10 a 14	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	14 a 15
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8 a 8½
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	13½ a 14	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	20 a	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	11¾ a	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10¾ a	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny	18 a 20	Alum	60 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 05 a	Com. pr. bag	2 12½
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	85 a 0 95
FLOUR—		Northern do.	65 a 0 75
Family	a 7 00	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 0 60
Super.	a 6 75	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	a 6 50	SUGARS—	
Scratched	a 6 25	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 15 a 1 25	Coffee	10 a 10½
Wheat	1 15 a 1 25	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Rye	1 10 a 1 20	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	40 a 50	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	1 00 a 1 10	WOOL,	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	11 a 12½	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 30 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	2 50 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 00 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	37 a 00

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Flour—Receipts continue light. No change in prices. Sales are easily made at above quotations.

Corrected by JOHN H. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON MARKET—August 13, 1859.

Turpentine, Virgin $3, Yellow 2 80. Spirits 40. Coffee, 156 bags Rio at 11⅝ to 11¾—4 mos. Corn 87½—time.

During the week 2500 bbls. Turpentine as above, except on yellow, declined from 2 90 to 2 80. Spirits, 1800 bbls. at 40½ opening, closing as above. Rosin, 1500 bbls. common, closing at 1 20 to 1 22½. Cotton, 14 bales at 11. Flour, 25 bbls. at 6 75 for super. Corn, 4600 bushels at 85 to 88. Coffee as above. No other transactions.

At New York, Southern Flour declined; 4 90 to $5. Wheat declined. Corn 75—no buyers. Spirits dull at 43 to 44. Rosin steady. Cotton dull and small sales at 12¼ for middling uplands.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Aug. 12.—St'r Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for Mrs C T Haigh, J B Starr, Welsh & Weisiger, Cape Fear Coal & Iron Co, Worth & Utley, Cedar Falls Co, Rev D Johnson, J M Worth & Son, Blounts' Creek Co, A A McKethan, Fayetteville Mills, Harris Tysor, J C Stedman & Co, S T Hawley & Son, Myrover & Wightman, Gwynn & Wood, J W Baker, J A Worth.

Lutterloh's Line. Aug 12 and 13.—Strs Rowan and Fanny, with goods for Goldston & Fuller, W N Tillinghast, Ray & Pearce, J Martine, J C McLaurin, G McNeill, W F Hoard, T S Lutterloh, G W Williams & Co, Waterhouse & Bowes, Worth & Utley, M C Lamont.

MRS. GERKENS,

A Blind Widow Lady from Norfolk, Virginia,

OFFERS for sale, at the Fayetteville Hotel, Room No. 52, a splendid Guitar, and an excellent assortment of Music for the Piano, comprising the most popular pieces of the day.

August 13.

Headquarters 4th Brigade, 2d Div., N. C. Militia,
FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 13, 1859.

JOSEPH B. STARR has been appointed Aid-de-Camp, and Clement G. Wright, Brigade Inspector, of the 4th Brigade, 2d Division, N. C. Militia, with rank and pay of Major; and John Tyler McLean as Surgeon. They will be acknowledged and obeyed accordingly.

WALTER DRAUGHON,
1t] Brig. Gen.

Presbyterian and Carolinian copy one time.

Portable and Stationary Engines, Pumps, &c.

WE are prepared to receive orders for the great AMERICAN PUMP, worked without packing or suction, throwing from 10 to 60 gallons of water per minute; sizes from 1 to 4, price $18 to $70. Patented April 5, 1859. Also, Dodge's Gutta Percha ball valve, Suction and Force Pumps.

Contracts Taken for the Erection of Buildings,

materials furnished, and jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch.

A 15 Horse Power Stationary, and an 8 Horse Portable Engine, for sale cheap by

WALTON & BARRY,
Machinists and Car Builders.

Fayetteville, Aug. 15, 1859 40-

Town papers copy.

This We Want!

THOSE who are indebted to F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS, J. H. ROBERTS & CO., (old firm,) and C. E. ROBERTS & CO., to pay the accounts now due, THIS WEEK! As after this time we shall warrant and sue without respect to persons, on all such accounts and notes then remaining unsettled. We have no time to dun.

Aug. 15, 1859 49-1w

Daily Carolinian and Presbyterian copy one week.

Horse for Sale.

WORKS well anywhere. Apply to

C. E. LEETE.

Aug 15 1t

As I expect to leave for the City of New York in a few days, I will take Measures for all Gentlemen wishing their Garments to be made to order.

Persons who favor me with their Measures shall certainly be suited. Call at

A. J. WOODWARD'S,
Market Square.

Aug. 11 39-1ts*1t

"IN THE JAM!"

EXCLUSIVELY FANCY DRY GOODS!

J. N. PRIOR

WILL OPEN AT NO. 17, MARKET SQUARE, ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER.

Come and Look!---Everybody!

Aug. 10 39-tS1

Dental Notice.

DR. R. SCOTT will be absent from Fayetteville about two weeks from the 18th of August.

Aug. 11 39-

D. W BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned has opened an Office in the Brick Building, two doors below the store of Mr. George McNeill, Hay Street, at the foot of Haymount, where he is prepared to receive on Consignment for sale or for shipment,

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, OR OTHER ARTICLES.

He will also, (when placed in funds for that purpose,) promptly attend to the purchase and forwarding of all descriptions of Groceries and other Merchandize which may be required or ordered.

Likewise, he will attend promptly to all kinds of BANK BUSINESS,—obtaining discounts and making negotiations, renewing notes payable at Bank, and procuring and forwarding Bank checks on distant places.

Having had long personal experience and knowledge of the business and trade of the place, he feels great confidence, that by giving his entire and undivided attention to these matters, and making only reasonable and very moderate charges for his services, he will be stimulated and encouraged by a liberal patronage, and that in all cases he will succeed in giving entire and general satisfaction. BEVERLY ROSE.

Refer to
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY.
Mr. GEORGE MCNEILL.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Aug. 10 40-6w

CARD
TO OUR PATRONS.

OUR Stock of Fall and Winter Clothing will be open and ready for inspection by the 10th September. Having permanently established in Fayetteville a

FIRST CLASS
CLOTHING & FURNISHING STORE,

with facilities at our command enabling us to take advantage of the New York market in the purchase of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

and having a manufactory of our own under the immediate supervision of persons connected with our establishment, we are prepared to offer inducements

SUPERIOR TO ANY IN OUR LINE OF TRADE.

Our stock will consist of the different grades adapted to the wants of all. PLANTERS will here find goods stoutly made, for Servants' wear, while the finer fabrics, made up in our own inimitable style, will not be wanting.

We shall Manufacture Clothing for the Largest Men,

all the sizes, kinds and styles will always be on hand.

As heretofore, our

Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Umbrellas, Canes,

And the celebrated

"YOKE-SEAM" SHIRTS,

Will be kept of good qualities—AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Our aim is to give our patrons the worth of their money. Our goods will NOT be sold under false representations, but EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED, and if worthless THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED. It is our interest to sell you goods: We shall make it yours to buy of us.

☞ REMEMBER! The place to buy good, well-made, reliable Clothing, at the lowest prices, is No. 24 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

Aug. 13 40*3t

Cotton Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale a Plantation in Marlboro' District, situated nine miles from Bennettsville, two and a half from Pee Dee River, seven from Railroad, and two from the Mineral Springs. The Tract contains

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES,

with 150 under cultivation. The Buildings are all good. A NEW DWELLING HOUSE, with six rooms—fire-place in each room, passage through the house, two piazzas, one in front and one in the rear. My Land will compare favorably with any in the District. I have sixty acres of Bog land cleared, that will make thirty bushels corn per acre. The place is cultivated this year by James Peterkin. He will show any one who wishes to look over the land. My only object for selling is I have moved West.

Terms easy. Address me at Bennettsville, S. C., until 1st September, after that time at Selma, Ala.

GEORGE PETERKIN.

Aug. 4 40tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1859.

Freeman Broadwell, Jr., vs. Robeena Whitlaw.
Petition for Divorce.

WHEREAS publication having been heretofore made, notifying the defendant to appear and answer at this Term, and the said defendant failed to appear, It is ordered by the Court that alias publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer. This is therefore to notify the said defendant to appear at the next Term of the Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the premises, or the prayer of the Petitioner will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday of March, A. D., 1859, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

Aug. 8. 40*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1859.

Ralph R. Parker, Ex'r of Sarah P. Singletary, vs. Henry Hillburn and wife Emily, Harriet Singletary, and John H. Singletary and wife Sally.
Petition for Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Harriet Singletary, and John H. Singletary and wife Sally, three of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. K. Cromartie, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1859.

40*6] A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.

KNIVES AND FORKS.

Ivory Handle Knives *only*.
Ivory handle Knives and Forks.
Horn tip handle Knives and Forks.
Bone handle Knives and Forks,
with 3, 4 and 5 Rivets.
Buckhorn handle Knives and Forks.
Ivory Handle Carvers in sets.
The forks of all the above are steel,
and some have only *two* prongs.
These Goods are selected with a special view to the wants of the Retail Trade.
It is the intention of the subscriber to keep *constantly on hand*,

AT THE CROCKERY STORE,

An assortment of Table Cutlery, which for its variety, good quality and cheapness, will *command* the attention of all who desire to purchase.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

June 30, 1859. 27-i6m

Summer Comforts!

REFRIGERATORS;
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.
Wire Gauze Dish Covers;
100 doz. Yeoman's Fruit Bottles;
Brass B'd Pails and Churns;
Iron do. do. do.;
Sponge and Hip Baths;

Also, new supplies of

WHITE CHINA;
Tumblers, Goblets;
Knives and Forks;
Common Earthen-ware and Wooden-ware.

Just received and on hand at

THE CROCKERY STORE.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

June 30 27itf

North Carolina College.

MT. PLEASANT, CABARRUS COUNTY, N. C.

THIS promising Institution exhibits a course of Study inferior to none in our State, and its Board of Trustees feel confident that the prescribed course will be ably, strictly and satisfactorily carried out, having secured the services of men, in the selection of their Faculty, qualified to teach upon the most approved system.

The expenses are less than those of any similar Institution in the entire South. This arises in part from its endowment, and in part from its location in a healthy section of the country and in a wealthy and moral community.

The exercises will open on the 28th of Sept'r next, and continue without intermission, except an examination and literary contest during the week including the 22d of Feb'y.

TERMS.

In the Preparatory Department, (which is intended to prepare young men thoroughly for the College Classes,) for board, tuition, room-rent, washing, fuel, &c., for the year,	$107 00
In the College Department, do. do.	116 00

☞ ONE-HALF INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

For farther particulars address, for Circular,
Col. JOHN SHINPOCH, Sec. of Board,
or Rev. D. H. BITTLE,
Pres't N. C. C.

Mt. Pleasant, N. C., July 28, 1859. 4

SKY-LIGHT PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

IN FAYETTEVILLE.

WHERE PHOTOGRAPHS, plain or colored; AMBROTYPES, CAMEOTYPES, MELANE-TYPES, and PATENT-LEATHER-TYPES; can be had in all sizes and styles, and in all kinds of weather, except of children, which are to be taken in clear weather only.

Likenesses set in Gold Lockets, Breast-Pins, Bracelets, &c.

Those who wish to patronize this beautiful art are requested to give me a call.

Instruction given in the art, and apparatus, stock and chemicals furnished at a small advance on New York prices.

Likenesses taken at short notice of sick or deceased persons, at their residences.

Old Daguerreotypes correctly copied.

C. M. VANORSDELL, Photographist.

☞ Gallery opposite C. T. Haigh & Sons' Store.

April 29 10-*

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.

THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON CO., N. C.

THE annual Commencement will be on the 27th and 28th of JUNE. The Fall Session will commence on the last WEDNESDAY in JULY, and close December 20th, 1859. Spring Session will open on the 2d TUESDAY in January, and close May 31st, 1860.

This is the cheapest school in the State of its grade. Our course is thorough—both solid and ornamental. Board, exclusive of washing and lights $6 per month. English course $5 to $15. Music on Piano and Guitar $20. *No charge for Instruments, Maps, Fuel or Servants.* Ornamentals, Latin and French, $5 each. We hope all pupils will be present at the opening of the session, so as to be classed, but will be received at any time, and charged to the end of the session. Our corps of Teachers is complete.

For further particulars and Catalogues address
J. W. THOMAS,
President Board Trustees.

June 17, 1859. 24*9t

New Volumes, July 1859.

The American Phrenological Journal.

DEVOTED to Phrenology, Physiology, Mechanism, Education, Agriculture, the Natural Sciences, and General Intelligence, is profusely Illustrated with Engravings, and published Monthly at One Dollar a year; 10 copies for $5. Every Family, and especially all young men and women should have a copy.

The Water-Cure Journal.

Devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life and Health. Guide to Health and Longevity. Published monthly, at One Dollar a year; 10 copies for $5. These Journals are too well known to need special description.

☞ $3—For Three Dollars, a copy of both Journals and Life Illustrated will be sent for one year; for Two Dollars, half a year.

Specimen numbers sent gratis on application.

Agents Wanted—Address FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

July 1 28*7tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity.—Original Bill.

C. W. Wooley, Adm'r, vs. Colin McRae and others.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants, Duncan McRae, Philip Mask, Walter Mask, Laura Mask, Betsy Mask, Thomas Mask, Hercules Agee and wife Elizabeth, Roland Kelly, Benjamin Kelly, and Francis Kelly, William McAuley, John A. McAuley, James W. McRae, Calvin McRae, Dan'l McRae, Alexander Blakeley and wife Susan, and Flora Boggan, are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, that publication be made in the Weekly Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants, Duncan McRae, Philip Mask, Walter Mask, Laura Mask, Betsy Mask, Thomas Mask, Hercules Agee and wife Elizabeth, Roland Kelly, Benjamin Kelly and Francis Kelly, Wm. McAuley, John A. McAuley, James W. McRae, Calvin McRae, Dan'l McRae, Alexander Blakeley and wife Susan, and Flora Boggan, to be and appear at the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Bill, or Judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edm'd J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office in Troy, July 8th, 1859.

30*6w] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1859.

Thomas S. Lutterloh, Adm'r of Charles Lutterloh,
To the Court.—Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IN THIS CASE, It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Edward J. Lutterloh and Frederick Lutterloh, distributees of Charles Lutterloh, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Edward J. and Frederick Lutterloh to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, A. D. 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them, and a decree had for the sale of the Real Estate recited in said Petition.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1859.

32*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Wm. Lewis, Jesse Lewis, Mary Wood and others vs. John Lewis, Elijah Goddin and Wife and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Lewis, Jr., Elijah Goddin and Wife Nancy, Zeddick Blalock and wife Margaret, Elisha Provoe and Wife Sarah, and Samuel Lewis are not inhabitants of the State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, E. J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity for the county aforesaid.

E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

July 2. 30*6t

$125 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st May, 1858, his negro boy JOHN, aged about 35 years, stout and able-bodied, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, will weigh about 165 lbs. He has a very peculiar expression of the eye when in conversation. He has a wife in the vicinity of Goldsborough, and I think makes regular trips between this county and Wayne.

I will give $25 for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I get him, and $100 for evidence sufficient to convict any responsible person of harboring him.

WM. B. FIELDS.

Near Fayetteville, July 22, 1859 34-*

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1859. 89-tf

To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is fully prepared to Manufacture or Repair Turpentine, Brandy and Whiskey Stills, Worms, &c., in fact, anything in the line of Sheet-Copper or Iron work.

Particular attention given to the making of Steam Pipes from a superior kind of Copper, for Boats, Mills, &c.

All work entrusted to my care shall be properly done, and warranted, and on the most favorable terms as regards price. Give me a call and see for yourself, and I know I shall have your patronage. Being a practical workman, I attend to all the work myself, which I find is to the advantage of both my customers and myself.

Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new work.

M. A. BAKER,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 27 25-6mos

WM. CARTER & SON,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers and Manufacturers

OF ALL KINDS OF

Leather, Saddles and Harness,

Of every description, Collars, Whips, &c.

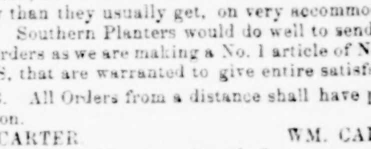
AND we also particularly call the attention of the whole surrounding country to give us a call, as we are determined that none shall surpass us in quality or low prices; and we will give the highest cash price at all times for Raw Hides and Tallow, in exchange for our articles.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine our Stock, as we can sell them Shoes of a much better quality than they usually get, on very accommodating terms. Southern Planters would do well to send us all their orders as we are making a No. 1 article of NEGRO SHOES, that are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

N. B. All Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

S. S. CARTER WM. CARTER.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., March 15, 1859. 96-



J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1859 64-ypd

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

50 NO. 6 PLOWS;
50 No. 10 Plows;
50 No. 11 "
25 No. 50 "
25 No. 60 "
Points, Bars and Mould Boards to suit.

For sale by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

Butter, Cheese and Crackers.

10 FIRKINS Goshen Butter;
25 Boxes State Cheese;
10 Bbls. Soda and Butter Crackers.

Just received by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

---

52 Hhds. Good Bacon, SIDES and SHOULDERS, just received and for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

July 2, 1859. 28tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 14th Session of this Institution will open on the 12th of JULY 1859, under the charge of DAN'L. STEWART, Jr., A. B., as Principal.

Board can be had either at the Steward's Hall or in the neighborhood at $8 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

For further information apply to the undersigned at Laurinburgh, N. C.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, June 18. 25-tf

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

J. F. BOSWELL, Piano Manufacturer,

OF BALTIMORE,

IS NOW IN FAYETTEVILLE, and will remain for a short time to sell and receive orders for his celebrated

New Scale Cross String Seven Octave

IRON FRAME PIANOS.

The public are respectfully requested to call and see a sample of them at McRae's Building, West of the Fayetteville Hotel. They are a new and beautiful article, and are worthy of an inspection from the musical public. Those who should wish to purchase will do well to call soon.

N. B. Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay. ☞ Mr. B. will attend to the TUNING OF PIANOS during his stay.

Orders left as above will meet with prompt attention.

July 27 35-

$40.

THE $40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE McRAE BUILDING, WEST OF FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

SOMETHING NEW.

COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.

SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS.

PATENTED JANUARY 4TH, 1859.

No Complicated Machinery—No Getting Out of Order!

Especially Adapted for Family & Plantation Use.

SCOVILE & GOODELL'S
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!

These machines are warranted First Class, and fully equal to the highest priced Machines.

OBSERVE:—We invite all to bring any garment, COARSE or FINE, HEAVY, or LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads and

Guaranteed no Humbug!

These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without previous basting.

We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person, who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bargain.

☞ Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and references given.

E. T. BARRY & Co.,

Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859.

Messrs. E. T. BARRY & Co.—*Gentlemen:*—

THE SEWING MACHINE of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a useful invention.

Respectfully, Your ob't. serv't.,
M. LONDON.

June 27. 35-

$125 Reward.

I WILL pay $25 reward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail, so that I get him again, of my boy REUBEN, who ranaway on the 31st May last. Reuben is about 30 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark color, will weigh 150 to 165 lbs., small eyes, very thick lips, and has a small scar on the back of one of his hands, near the root of the thumb. And I will pay a further reward of $100 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said boy or seducing him from home.

JAS. C. McEACHIN.

Laurinburgh, Richmond co., N. C., June 16 [24tf

Gill Net and Seine Twine.

50 LBS. Gill Net Twine;
190 lbs. Seine "

Just received by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the **Liver**—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with **Liver Complaint**, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, **purifying the blood**, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, **and, what is better, prevented,** by the occasional use of the **Liver Invigorator.**

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.**

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia.**

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.**

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic**, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for **Cholera Morbus,** and a preventive of **Cholera.**

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for **Jaundice** removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diarrhœa** in its worst forms, while **Summer** and **Bowel** complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by **Worms** in Children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞ A few bottles cures **Dropsy,** by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague, Chill Fever,** and all **Fevers** of a **Bilious Type.** It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York

Retailed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*

JAS. N. SMITH and S. J. HINSDALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov'r 11. 62-1y

FRESH ARRIVAL!

Second Stock Spring and Summer Goods.

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving his second stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing all the

NEWEST STYLES.

—Such as—

Summer Silks, Grenadines, Organdies, &c.,

With a great variety of new style goods for

Traveling Dresses and Dusters.

Also a complete assortment of

Mourning Dress Goods.

A large and varied assortment of

SILK AND LACE MANTLES, CHANTILLY LACE POINTS, BL'K AND WHITE BERAGE MANTLES, STELLA SHAWLS, &c.

A few of those splendid French EMBROIDERED AND LACE SETS, COLLARS AND SLEEVES.

Douglas & Sherwood's NEW STYLE CORSETTS, (with Bustle and Skirt-Supporter attached.)

A great variety of NEW STYLE HOOP SKIRTS, &c., &c.

In the above stock may be found a great many new and desirable styles, just out. The public generally are invited to call early and examine for themselves.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

April 19, 1859 7-

NEW SPRING GOODS.

1859.

James Kyle

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES,

BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,

Cedar Falls Sheeting and Yarn at Factory Prices.

All of which will be offered

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

As low as the same quality can be had in this State.

March 1859. 94tf

Second Spring Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE received and are now opening their second supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising a splendid selection of the newest styles of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hoop Skirts, Ready-Made Clothing,

With a large variety of NOTIONS, to which the attention of Wholesale Buyers is invited.

☞ STRICT ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS. ☜

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 9, 1859. 4tf

More New Goods!

I AM just receiving my Spring Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to offer them generally

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

FRUITS—Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, &c.
PICKLES, JELLIES AND PRESERVES—a great variety;
PERFUMERIES AND EXTRACTS of various kinds;
FANCY SOAPS AND POMADES;
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Fiddles, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c.;
WALKING CANES—of every kind;
BASKETS AND WILLOW WARE;
HOBBY HORSES, &c.;
NUTS; FINE AND COMMON CANDIES; SARDINES;
FINE CIGARS; SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO;
CRACKERS; FINE POCKET KNIVES;
A large assortment of PORT-MONAIES, some very nice;
FANCY ENVELOPES, and FANCY GOODS, TOYS and YANKEE NOTIONS;
An assortment of INDIA RUBBER GOODS;
COMBS, WHIPS, FISHING TACKLE.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock. I have a great many handsome things that cannot fail to please

JAS. R. LEE,
Hotel Building.

March 31, 1859 1-

Leather and India Rubber

BELTING, HOSE, &c.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they are prepared to furnish at short notice every description of Machine Belting and India Rubber Hose.

Having in our employ competent workmen, we are at all times prepared to put Steam Engines in order. All orders promptly attended to.

WALTON & BARRY,
Car Builders and Machinists.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 28, 1859. 35-

Fayetteville Gas Works.—Laborers Wanted.

WANTED, by August 15th, to work on the streets of Fayetteville,

Forty or Fifty Laborers,

to whom we will pay $1 per day.

In our absence apply to Mr. W. N. TILLINGHAST.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

Fayetteville, July 28, 1859. 35-

Hardware, Cutlery, SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

STOVES, SHEET IRON, TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also

The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24. 66tf

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL; White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

Turpentine Hackers, Scrapers, Pullers and Dippers,

ALL of the first quality, can be had at M. A. BAKER'S GUN SHOP, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 15, 1858. 80tf

Notice to Turpentine Distillers and others.

I AM fully prepared to make or repair TURPENTINE STILLS, or do any thing in the Copper or Sheet Iron work, at the shortest notice.

M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1859. 82tf

Herring! Herring!!

100 BBLS. No. 1 Split and Bulk Herring;
100 Bales EXTRA HAY;
50 " RICE STRAW;
20 Boxes ADAMANTINE CANDLES;
40 " BAR SOAP;
25 Barrels M. VASSAR & CO'S ALE;
20 " WHISKEY, some very fine, viz: Old "Dew Drop" (5 years old,) Family, Magnolia, Reserve, Excelsior;
6 Packages FRENCH BRANDY;
1 Cask CATWABA BRANDY, on Consignment from a gentleman connected with a Bank in the city of N. Y.; will be sold on account of consignee.

☞ The above are just rec'd and will be sold low by

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

July 11, 1859 81-

Female Normal School.

High Point, N. C. Rail Road, 15 Miles West of Greensborough.

REV. N. RAY, PRINCIPAL,

With efficient Assistants.

THE object of this Institution is to provide for the thorough education of young ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it, for the avocation of teaching. Its next Session will begin the 1st MONDAY IN AUGUST. Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. We have Apparatus, new Pianos, &c. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the character in the State. Board alone and the English Branches $40 to $55 per Session. Latin and Greek each $7 50; French $5; Ornamentals very low. BOARD AND HALF THE TUITION REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.

☞ 30 YOUNG LADIES will be received and credited for tuition until they can teach and pay for it.

☞ WANTED: Situations for Southern Female Teachers. For full information address

REV. W. I. LANGDON,
Proprietor.

July 8 30-10tpd

NOTICE.

THE undersigned give notice that there is no partnership now existing under the name of Palmer & Barber or Barber & Palmer

J. J. PALMER.
R. D. PALMER.

Gulf, Chatham Co., Aug. 6, 1859. 38-3t*pd

NOTICE.

I HAVE most positively determined to change my business during the ensuing Fall, and am still offering my property in this County for sale. This property was advertised during last Summer, but the sale was postponed at the suggestion of friends. I now renew the advertisement, and propose to offer the whole at Public Auction on Thursday, the 20th day of October next. This sale will embrace

2508 Acres of Valuable Farming Land,

well supplied with Buildings which are of much value; the Crop of Corn, Fodder, Peas, Potatoes, Oats, Wheat, Rye, &c.; Sixty Head of Cattle, One Hundred and Fifty Head of Hogs; Eight Head of Horses and Mules, Farming Implements, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

I would prefer an earlier sale, and to effect it will sell privately, should purchasers desire it. Or I will rent out the Lands to a good farmer for a term of four years, as there is no probability of its falling in price.

Should any arrangement of this kind be made, due notice of the fact will be made public; otherwise, the whole will be offered publicly on the 20th of October, and to accommodate all, the Land will be offered in very small parcels, with the privilege to enlarge.

I am also disposed to sell from TWENTY-FOUR to THIRTY-FOUR YOUNG NEGROES, in families or all together, at fair market prices.

W. D. PEARSALL.

Deseret P. O., Bladen co., N. C. July 29 38*2tpd

TAKEN UP.

A SMALL BAY HORSE, with black legs, mane and tail; about 8 years old, and in good working condition. The owner will please come forward, prove property and take him away.

C. D. NIXON.

Kingsbury, Cumberland co., Aug. 4 38*3t

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SO. CA.

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES IN THIS Institution will commence on the Second Monday in November, on the following branches:

Anatomy	J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Physiology	JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Surgery	J. J. CHISOLM, M. D.
Institutes and Practice	E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Materia Medica	HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics	THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry	C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Demonstrator and Adj'ct. Prof. of Anatomy	FRANCIS T. MILES, M. D.
Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy	SAMUEL LOGAN, M. D.

CLINICAL LECTURES

Are delivered twice a week at the Marine and Roper Hospitals by the Physicians and Surgeon of the Institution, and the Faculty Ward in the Roper Hospital by the Professor of Surgery.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened early in October under the direction of the Demonstrators and Lectures delivered.

HENRY R. FROST, M. D., Dean.

July 18. 36*4t

FAIR NOTICE.

ON Friday evening, the 22d July inst., my wife FANNY left my bed and board in my absence, taking her child with her. I hereby forewarn all and every person or persons from trading with her or allowing her to contract debts, expecting me to pay them, or from harboring or boarding her, expecting me to be liable for board—for I neither intend to pay debts of her contracting nor pay board to any person for her; but I intend to enforce the law against any and all persons who may trade with or harbor her. This July the 25th, 1859.

His
SION H. X McAULAY.
mark.

Moore county, Aug. 2, 1859 38*2tpd

Red Springs, Robeson Co., N. C.

THE subscriber having recently made considerable additions to his buildings, is prepared to accommodate visiters during the season. These celebrated Springs are situated at a distance of twenty-one miles from Lumberton and twenty-six miles from Fayetteville, in a healthy and moral neighborhood.

The water is celebrated for the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diarrhœa. Numerous certificates might be produced of cures heretofore effected.

HECTOR McNEILL.

July 21 34*4tpd

An Agency for the Sale of WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS,

ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by

GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.

July 23, 1859. 34*1y

House and Lot in Asheborough for sale.

THE undersigned wishes to sell his RESIDENCE AND LOT in the village of Asheborough. The House is a frame building, thoroughly painted and papered, and contains 9 rooms. There is a Well of good water in the yard; Barn, Stable, and all necessary Out-houses. The Lot contains Three Acres of Land.

This property would be "just the thing" for a gentleman with a wife who is desirous of building up a good School. It is sufficiently retired in situation; is about midway between the male and female academy buildings, and in addition to the nine rooms in the main dwelling, there is a house on the lot containing three commodious rooms, sufficient for the accommodation of 12 students. Schools have not been well sustained here on account of there being no boarding houses. A gentleman with a small family might board and lodge 25 to 30 students on the premises.

I do not expect to get more than half the value of this property. Persons therefore who may happen to want it may be sure of getting a great bargain in it, and on good terms, by making an early call on the subscriber in Asheboro', N. C.

H. B. ELLIOTT.

July 23, 1859 34*4tw

Blank Books and Writing Ink.

FURTHER supplies just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE NINTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN OC NEXT, under the following corps of Instructors:

THOMAS C. HOOPER, Principal.
Misses BELLA LEETE, LOUISA NORWOOD, Assist in Literary Department.
F. J. HAHR, Professor of Music, French and Pain
Miss SARAH A. LILLY, Assistant Music Teacher
Mrs. M. E. HORNE, Teacher in Preparatory Department

TUITION PER QUARTER:

Six, Eight and Ten Dollars. Music, Painting, Drawing, &c., at usual rates.

Aug. 1, 1859.

W. S. NORMENT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859.

SPRING GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

E. LILLY

—Is now receiving his stock of—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

for the Spring Trade, which have been selected with great care, having taken sufficient time he thinks to make good selections and buy cheap. Being willing to give his customers the advantage of his labor, he would call their attention to his unusually large stock, consisting in part of—

8000 Yds Fancy Prints—fast colors;
7000 " Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings;
2000 " Osnaburgs and Drillings;
80 Pieces Blue Denims,—excellent for servants;
1200 Prs. Boots and Shoes, assorted;
75 Doz. Hats, assorted,—to which especial attention is called, having bought them extremely low.

A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods for Pants.

A large lot of Ready-made Clothing—Coats from 75 cts. to $25 00, Pants from $1 00 to $10 00, Vests from 75 cts. to $9 00.

A large assortment of Bonnets and Flats for Ladies and Misses;

Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which the ladies are requested particularly to examine, having purchased them from the importer at very low prices.

His stock of Ladies Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles in Organdies, Berages and Tissues, together with low-priced American Lawns, from

Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Scissors, Fans, Baskets, Soaps, Inks, &c., in fact any thing that is kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment can be found in his stock.

He would call the attention of the Ladies to his assortment of Berage Shawls—new style, together with a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.

March 28, 1859

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.
Agents 36 Church St., New York.

June 11, 1859. 6m*pd

AGENTS WANTED!

TO travel and solicit orders for the celebrated Fifteen Dollar Sewing Machines. Salary per month, with all expenses paid. Address, with

I. M. DAGGETT & CO.
Boston, Mass.

June 22.

JOHN H. PERKINS. WM. E. READ

GEORGE W. & JEHIAL READ

50 WARREN and 120 CHAMBERS STS.

NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, &c.

Have now ready a choice and desirable stock of the above goods, to which they solicit the inspection of First Class Purchasers—by the Case or otherwise.

CATALOGUES containing description of Goods and prices attached, sent by mail on application.

New York, July 28. 36-pls*

NOTICE.

BY virtue of and in pursuance to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, passed May term 1859, of Cumberland County, I shall sell to the highest bidder at public auction, certain LAND whereof Alexander McAllister died seized, known as the Whitaker Land.

Sale at the late residence of said McAllister, August 20th 1859. Terms of sale: Bond with approved security at 6 months.

NEILL McDUGALD,
Adm'r of A. McAllister

July 5, 1859

ALSO, at the same time and place, I will sell a very VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, containing about Three Hundred Acres.

This Land is well suited to the purposes of agriculture, being both SWAMP and RIDGE, fine range. Altogether this Land is fully equal to the best farming land in this section of country.

Full opportunity will be given for a thorough examination by applying to the subscriber at Kyle's Landing P. O., Cumberland county, N. C.

Terms accommodating; made known at sale.

NEILL McDUGALD.

July 5. 30*ts

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale one of the best PLANTATIONS in the western part of Cumberland County that has ever been offered in many years, containing 852 Acres of Land, with a good Dwelling and all other out houses, with a Spring of excellent water. There is a Grist Mill and fine Saw Mill site, with the dam already built. The centre Plank Road runs close to it. The land is well timbered with pine and other growth; there is some excellent swamp land and some of it drained.

Any person wishing to farm, work at turpentine and make lumber, no better inducement has ever been offered in this section. Any person wishing to purchase such a desirable place would do well to call soon as I am anxious to sell.

Persons wanting further information may address me at Montrose P. O. Cumberland County N. C.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

July 24, 1859. 34*tf

VALUABLE TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity at Spring Term, 1859, upon the Petition of the heirs at law of Alexander Black, dec'd, I will sell at the Court House door, on Thursday the 8th day of September next, a TRACT OF LAND, 250 ACRES, situated on the South side of Big Rockfish, one mile below the Southern Plank Road, known as Black's Bridge.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell another TRACT OF LAND, containing about 200 ACRES, situated on Little Rockfish, near the Centre Plank Road and Gilbert Shaw's, known as the Cowpen, belonging to the heirs of the late Alexander McNeill.

Both the above Tracts are very valuable Turpentine land, the trees never having been boxed or the timber cut off.

Terms of sale—$50 cash; balance six months, with interest from the day of sale. Bond and security required from the purchaser.

For further information as to location, description, &c., apply to Hector McNeill, Shff.

W. A. HUSKE, Clk. & Master.

July 25, 1859. 36*ts